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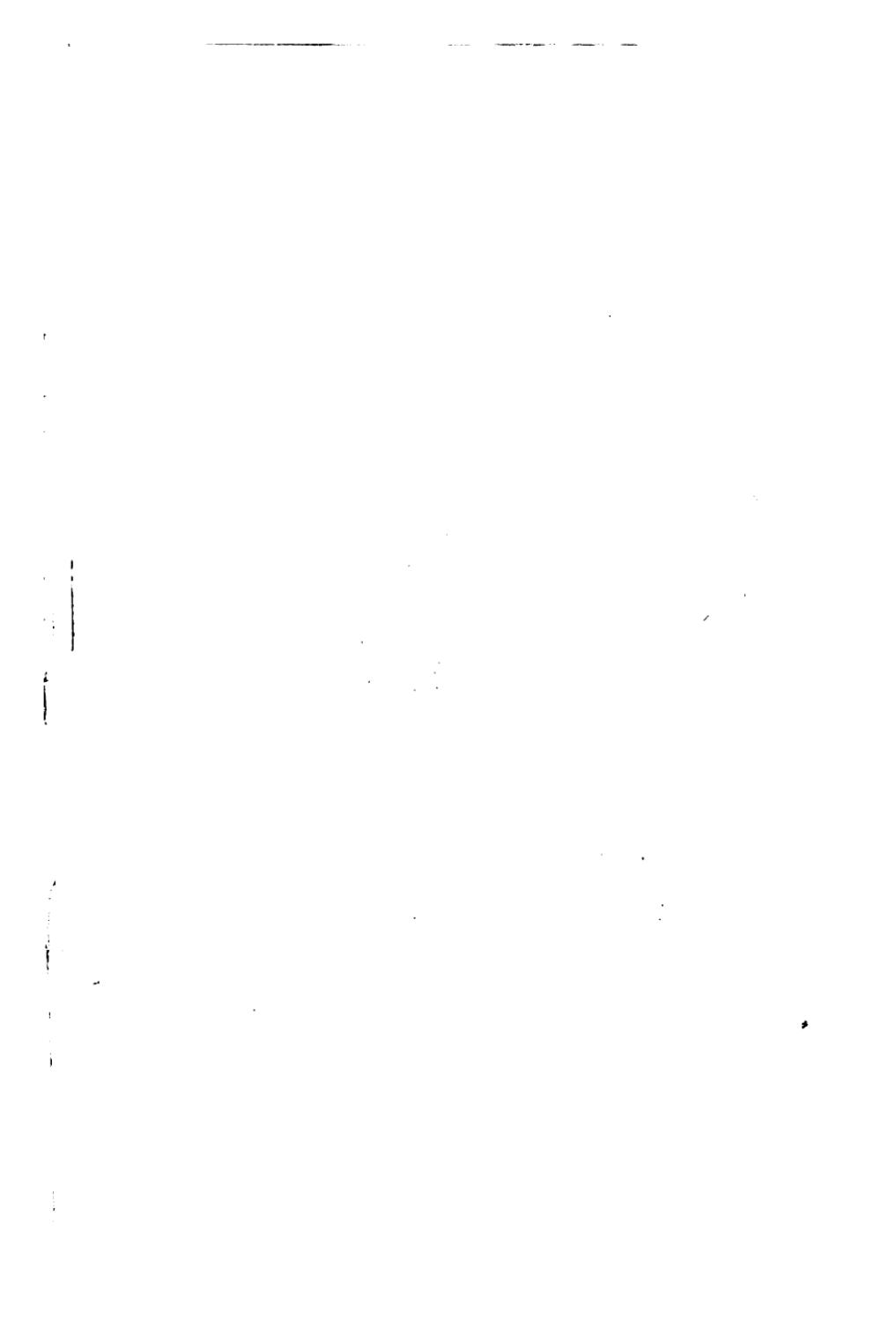
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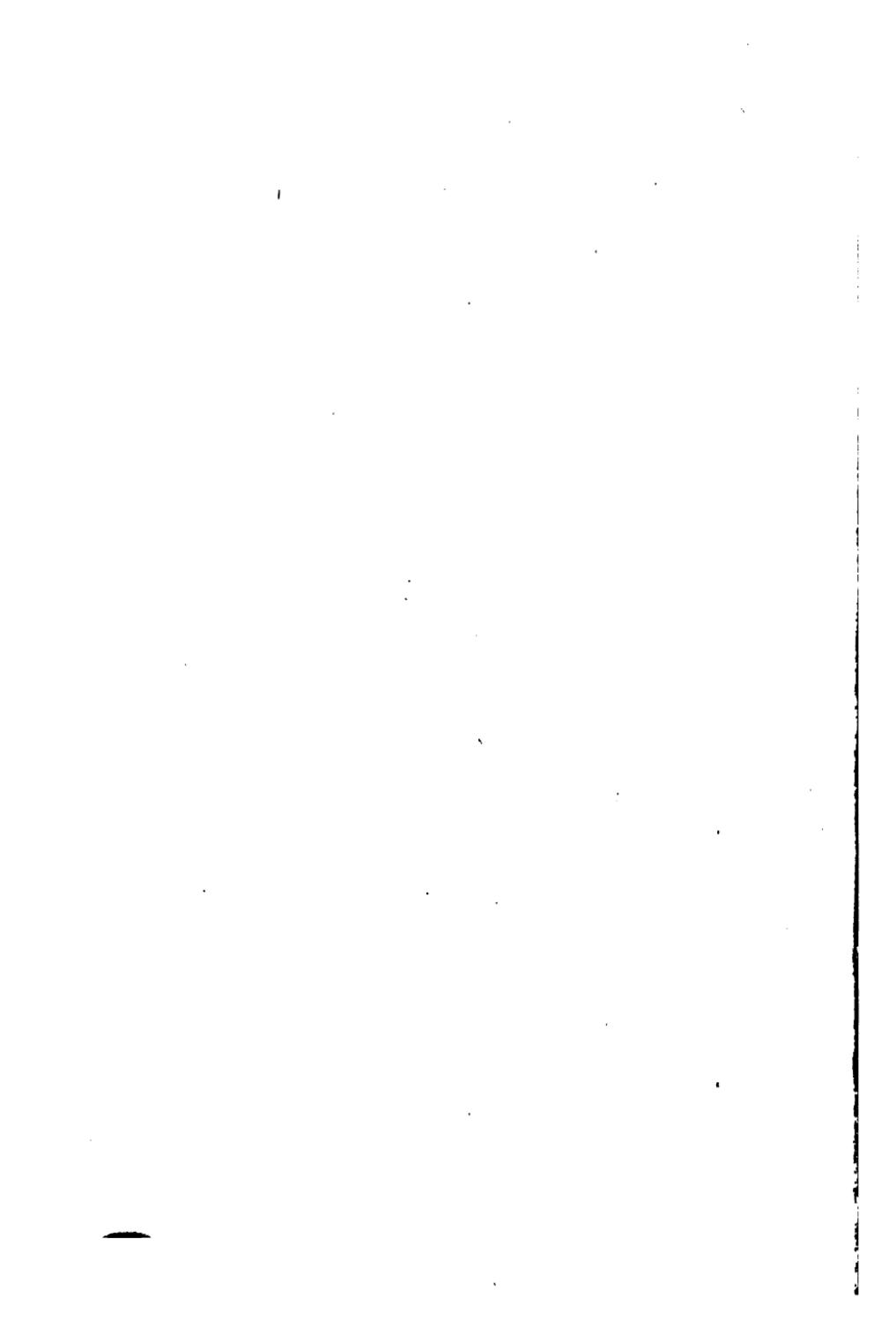
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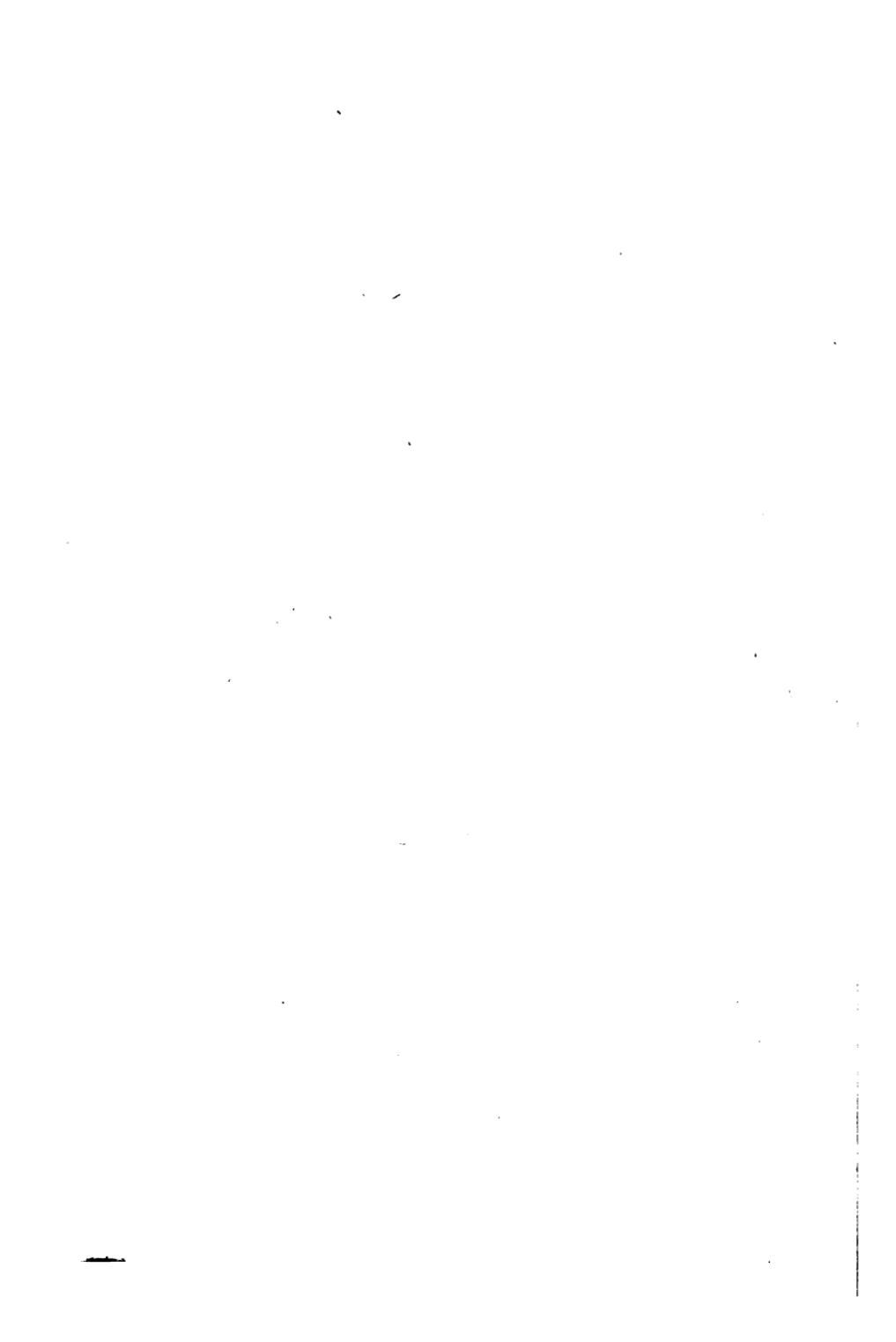


ARTES SCIENTIA VERITAS











# PRAGUE AND ITS ENVIRONS

The Map Accompanying This  
Text Is In  
**THE UNIV. OF MICH.  
MAP COLLECTION**

CHARLES BELLMANN  
PUBLISHER PRAGUE  
1905.

WITH A LARGE MAP OF THE  
CITY, A COMPLETE LIST . .  
OF STREETS AND SQUARES  
AND 16 PHOTOTYPE PRINTS

PRINTER  
CHARLES BELLMANN  
IN PRAGUE

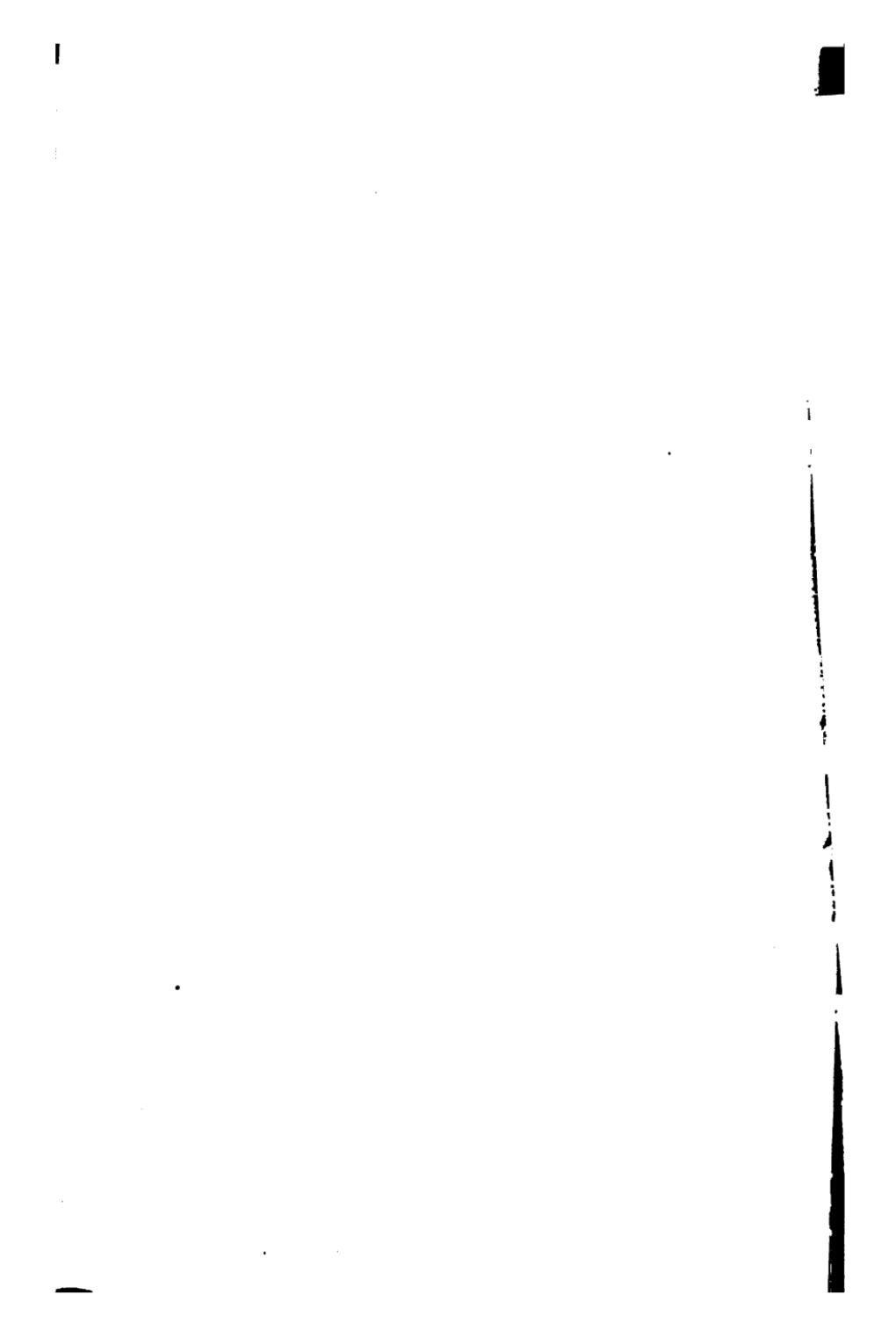


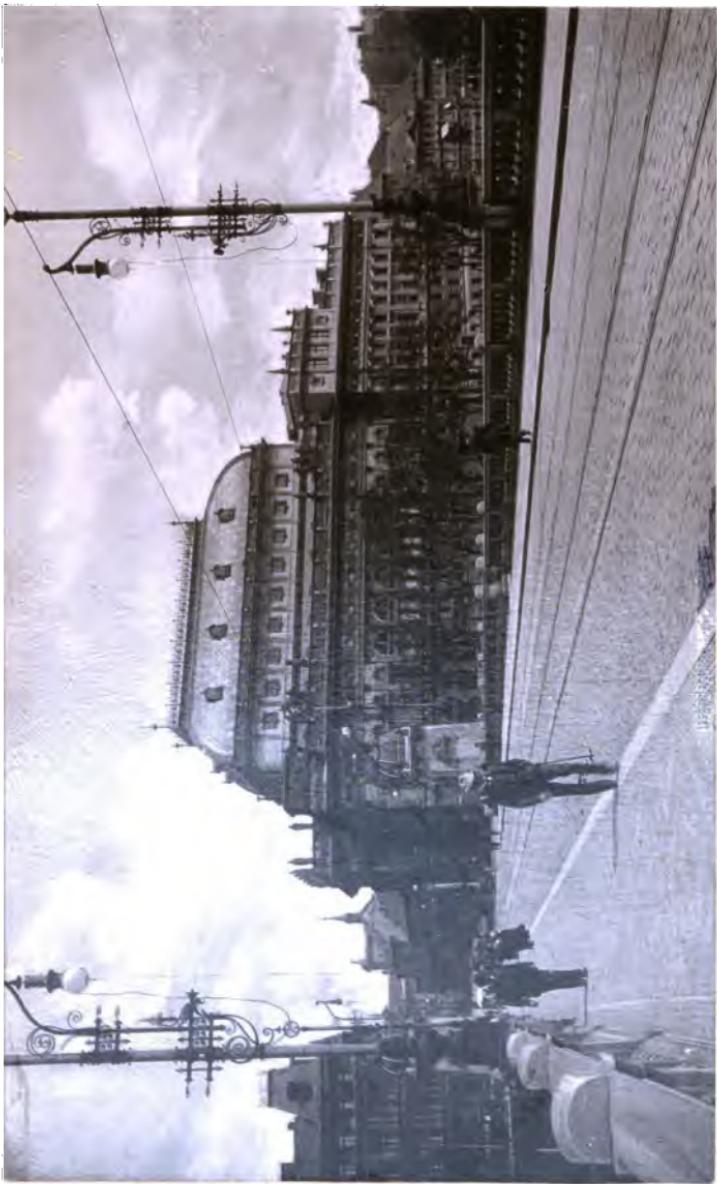
Karlstein.



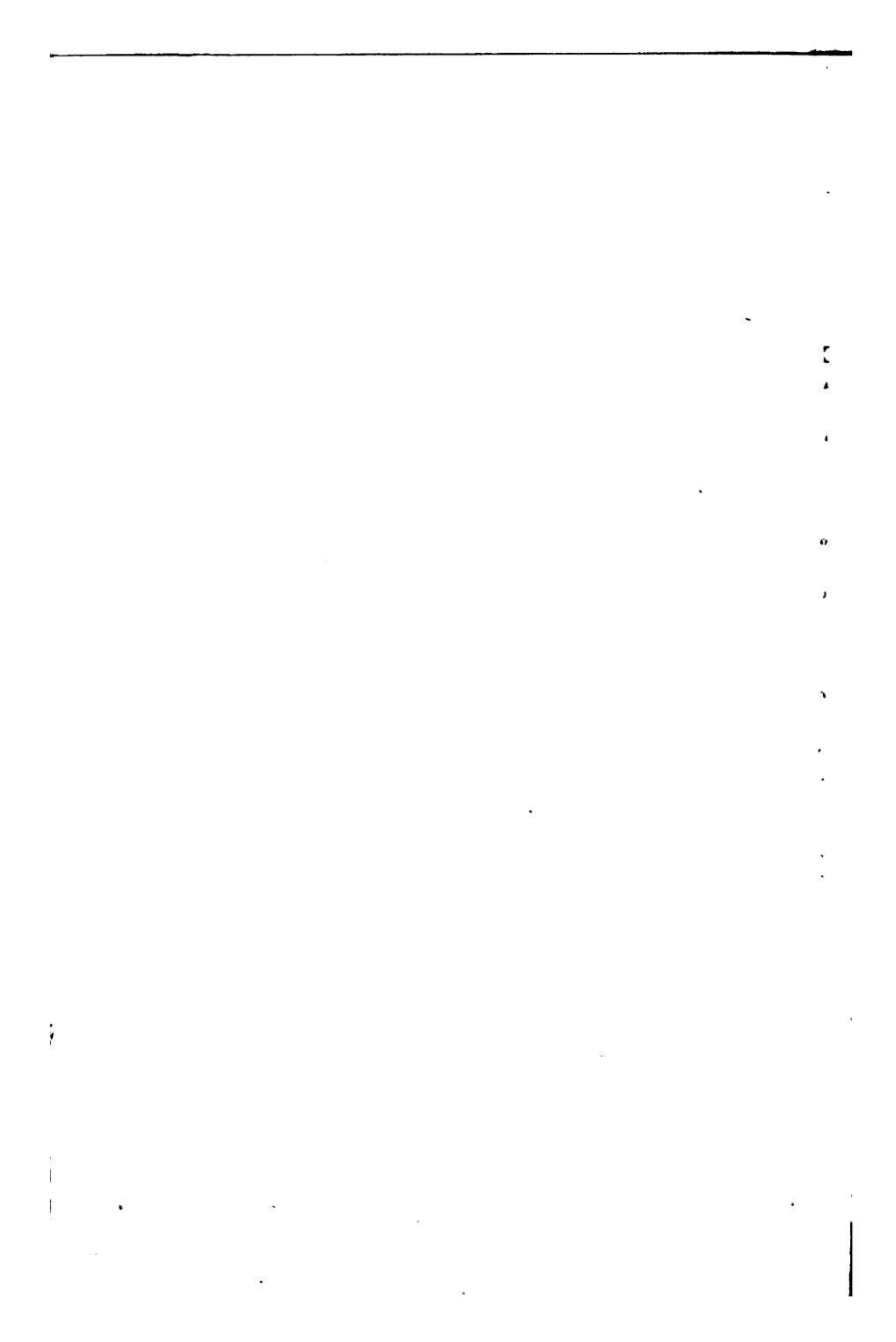


The Powder Tower.



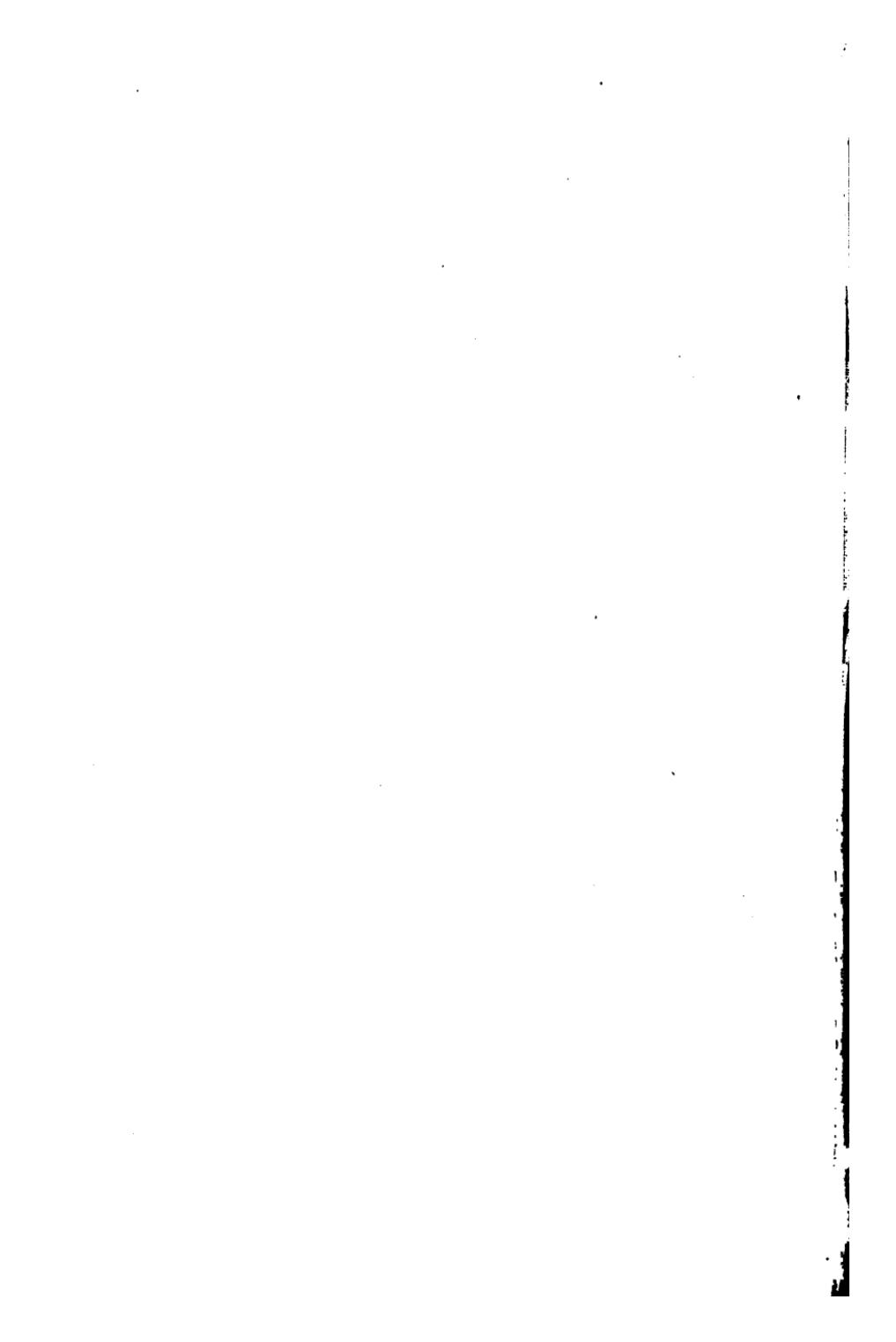


The National Theatre.





The Charlesbridge with the Littletown.



Dear Sir  
Mrs Frank Leverett  
7-10-47

DB  
879  
P8  
P8

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## The Sights and when they are to be seen.\*)

*Alt-Neuschule.* The famous synagogue in the Josephstadt. Except on high Jewish festivals to be seen daily from 10—12 o'clock, and from 2—4. (Usually somebody stands at the door, in order to admit strangers or to fetch the servant of the synagogue.

*Anatomical Preparations* etc. 1. in the general hospital, Neu-stadt, Krankenhausgasse (U nemocnice), Nr. 2. Near Karlsplatz, Saturday from 11—12 o'clock; 2. in the Francis Joseph-Kinder-spitale, Charles-square (Karlovo náměstí) 1; 3. in the physiological institution, Wenzelsbad, Wenzelsgasse (Václavská ulice) 29.

*Archeological Collections* (see Clementinum).

*Outlook-tower on the Laurenziberg.* A lift to the tower. In summer from 7 in the morning till 8 o'clock in the evening.

*Belvedere* see *Ferdinands Lustschloss*.

*Libraries*, see Clementinum, Trades-museum, Trades-union, Museum, Rudolphinum, tech. High-School.

*Botanical Garden* in Slup (Na Slupi). Admission in every time free.

*Carolinum*, old university. Altstadt, Eisengasse (Železná ulice). Promotion-Hall, Bay-window-Chapel. Apply to the janitor.

*Casino German*, Graben (Na Příkopě) 26, hall for lectures, balls, concerts. Good restaurant, beautiful garden.

*Clementinum*. Altstadt, Marienplatz (Mariánské náměstí) 5, then Kreuzherrnplatz (Křižovnické náměstí). Archeological Institution every Sunday from 11—1, and every Wednesday from 12—1 o'clock; no admission fee paid. Apply to the janitor. Collection of coins and antiquities on application to the professor of the history of arts. University-library from 11—1 o'clock. Sunday and holidays excepted. Reading-hours from 9—1 o'clock. P. M. from 3—6. Observatory on application there. Refectory in the sem. Application at the gate there.

*German-historical Union*. Altstadt, Liliengasse (Liliová ulice) 7. Library, antiquities, documents, coins and a rich collection of copper-prints. Application to the secretary there.

*Ferdinandäisches Lustschloss* in the Chotek-grounds. Famous renaissance building. Frescoes. See *Hofburg*.

*Fürstenberg's Palace*. Kleinseite, Waldsteingasse (Valdštýnská ulice.) Splendid garden. Library. Cabinet of coins and gems. Application to the librarian.

*Picture-Gallery and copper-print-cabinet* in the Rudolphinum. Wednesday, Friday and Sunday from 11—3 o'clock, no fee. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 11—3 o'clock. Admission 60 h.

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\*) On application or for a small donation admission is to be had everywhere, even besides the fixed time.

*Picture-Exhibition*, permanent, of the dealer in works of art of Nic. Lehmann, Ferdinandstrasse (Ferdinandova třída) 5. Daily from 9—5. Admission fee 40 h.

*Picture-Gallery of Prince Rohan*, Kleinseite, Karmelitergasse (Karmelitská ulice) 8. When asked.

*Georgs-Church*. Hradschin. Sepulchre. Tombs. Application to the janitor in the house to the left.

*Trades-Museum and Library* of V. Náprstek, Betlehemsplatz (Betlemské náměstí) at Halánek's. Admission to the collections on application in the reading-room, daily from 10—12 o'clock.

*Trades-Union*. Gallikloster, Rittergasse (Rytířská ulice) 35. Models, machines, library. The last opened daily except on Thursday from 10—12 and from 4—8 o'clock; on Sundays and holidays from 9—2 o'clock.

*Jewish Cemetery*, old. Josefstadt (Hampasgasse) (Na Hampase). Always open. Application in the office there.

*The royal Castle* on the Hradchin. Old Diet-Chamber, Old Diet-Hall, Spanish Hall, German Hall, Vladislav's Hall, Castle-Garden and Ferdinand's Lustschloss, from 11—1 o'clock at noon, and from 4—5 P. M. Apply in the office of the Schlosshauptmannschaft, where admission-tickets may be got for 40 h.

*Kinsky's Palace*. Altstadt, Grosser Ring (Velké náměstí) 16. Library, copper-prints, wood-cuts.

*Kinsky's Garden*, Smichov. Beautiful promenade, open to the public.

*Churches*, open daily the whole forenoon and from  $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock in the afternoon.

*Kreuzherrn-library*, important Bohemicas. Apply to the librarian in the cloister.

*Kreuzkappelle* in the Karolina Světlá-Gasse (ulice Karoliny Světlé), interesting building from the XIII<sup>th</sup> century.

*Industrial Museum* of the Board of Commerce and of Trade in Prague in Salnitergasse. Collections open daily, except on Monday, from 10—3 o'clock. Admission free. The library on weekdays (except Monday) from 10—12 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 5—8 o'clock in the evening. On Sundays and on holidays from 10—12 o'clock in the forenoon.

*Kunstverein für Böhmen (Society of friends of Patriotic Art)* in the Rudolfinum. The yearly exhibition from 15<sup>th</sup> April till 15<sup>th</sup> May daily from 9—6 o'clock. Admission: On weekdays 1 K, on Sundays and holidays 60 h. Family-tickets for 3 persons 2 K. Catalogue 60 h. Illustr. catalog K 1.40.

*Diet-House Landtagsgebäude and Landtagssaal* in the Fünf-kirchenplatz (Pětikostelní náměstí). Daily, except on days of session. Apply to the door-keeper.

*Lobkovic-Palace*, Kleinseite, Wälsche Gasse (Vlašská ulice). Collection of paintings, plaster-casts, library and a beautiful garden.

*Loretto-Church* and *Lauretanisches Haus*, in the Lorettoplatz (Loretanské náměstí) on the Hradchin. The richest church-trea-

sures in Bohemia. Only from 1. May till 15. October on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 9—11 o'clock. Apply in the adjoining Capuchine-cloister. (Detailed catalogue of the church-treasures may be had at the bookseller's or in the cloister.)

*Museum Bohemian* (National) on the upper end of the Wenzelsplatz (Václavské náměstí). Note-worthy collections open: on Sunday from 9—12 o'clock on Wednesday and Saturday from 2—6 o'clock no fee. Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9—1 o'clock, admission 60 h. On Wednesday and Saturday from 9—12 o'clock, and on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 3—5 o'clock. Admission 1 K. Admission-tickets at the door-keeper.

*Museum, čechoslovakian, ethnographical*, 9—1 o'clock Kinský Garden. Open on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9—1 o'clock admission 50 h; Wednesday and Saturday from 9—12, admission 20 h; on Sundays and holidays from 9—12 o'clock, Wednesday and Saturday from 2—5 o'clock, no fee.

*Museum City*, in the sm. town-park, Na Poříčí. Open every Sunday from 9—1; no fee. On Wednesday from 2—6 o'clock, 20 h for adults and 10 h for children till 10 years.

*Nationaltheater*. The royal apartments to be seen on application to the door-keeper (donation). Foyer and corridors in the evening before the beginning of the performance.

*Nostic-Palace*. Kleinseite, Maltheserplatz (Maltézské náměstí) 1. Collections of art, library. Application to the door-keeper.

*Oberstburggrafamt*, old. Hradchin, Georgsgasse (U sv. Jiří) 4. With the black tower, white tower and the Daliborka. Application to the door-keeper.

*Physiological Institution*, Neustadt, Wenzelsgasse (Václavská ulice) 29, Thursday 10—10 o'clock Medical preparations etc. Specialists may apply to the director in the institution.

*Town-hall (Rathaus)* Altstädter, Gothic Chapel. Hall of sessions. Application to the door-keeper. The antiquities in the Altstädter Rathaus and especially the hall of sessions may be seen during the hours of official business from 8—12 à clock in the forenoon and from 3—6 o'clock in the afternoon, provided there is no session in the halls just at that time.

*Rudolphinum*, on the Rudolfsquai (Nábřeží kor. prince Rudolfa). Interesting building. Application in the Inspection-office (towards the Moldau).

*Strahov*, Hradchin. Church always open. Library, picture-gallery and collection of minerals from 8½—11½. Application to the door-keeper of the cloister.

*Technical Highschool*, German, Husgasse (Husova ulice) 5, Bohemian in Karlsplatz (Karlov náměstí) 14. Ask janitor.

*Tempel*, Hebrew reformed worship. Altst. Geistgasse (Dušní ulice). Application to the keeper in the adjoining house.

*Toscana's Palace* in the Hradchiner Platz (Hradčanské náměstí) on application.

*Touristen-Pavillon* on the Laurenziberg. Admission 40 h, military persons and children 20 h.

*University-Library*, see Clementinum.

*St. Vitus - Cathedral*. Hradchin. From 5—12½ and from 2—5 o'clock. Application to the beadle. Treasury there on application to the canonicate, also Cathedral-library.

*Waldstein - Palace*, Waldsteinplatz (Valdštýnské náměstí). Kleinseite. Application to the door-keeper.

*Arsenal (Zeughaus)* Imp. R. Kleinseite, Zeughausgasse (U zbrojnice) 26. Collection of weapons. Application to the commander there.

## Hints.

The magistrate of Prague published a Directory in the Bohemian language in the y. 1900, a third, carefully revised edition, in which addresses may be easily found. It is exposed in cafés, restaurants and all public places. In looking for the streets the adjoined plan of Prague with a list of streets and squares, will be of good service. The rectangles show, where the respective streets are to be looked for. The houses have double numerals, but the new ones are apparent by being painted on red or blue tablets with white inscriptions, running in one succession, the even on one side, the odd on the other. On every street-corner is the name of the street (lately in the Bohemian language only) on an iron table with a red background and a white text.

On the bridges always keep to the right. Except on the old stone Charles-bridge 2 h are paid for a single person, 10 h for one horse-chaise, 20 h for a two horses-chaise. Passing the town-circumference, toll is also paid, 10 h for a one horse-chaise, 20 h for a two horse-chaise.

Elegant lavatories for ladies and gentlemen are established in Havlíčekplatz, in the large park (near the pond), in the Josefsplatz (Josefské náměstí), in Poříč, in the Karlsplatz (Karlov náměstí), two on the Wenzelsplatz (Václavské náměstí), in the Kohlmarkt (Uhelný trh), in the Franzensquai (Františkovo nábřeží), in the Rudolfsquai (Rudolfovo nábřeží), in the Kleinseite and in the Kronprinz Rudolfsanlagen. In the same clothes are cleaned. The price for using the I. cl. cabin are 8 h, for the II. cl. cabin 4 h.

## A Short Outline of the History of Prague.

The foundation of Prague (Boh. Praha), the capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, falls into prehistoric times. The tradition says about it the following: The Princess Libuša (Libuša), whose residence was the oldest seat of the Bohemian princes, the Vyšehrad (Boh. Vyšehrad, i. e. High Castle), built another castle on the present Hradčin (Boh. Hradčany), on the left bank of the Moldau (Boh. Vltava), at the foot of which soon sprung up a small borough, the „older“ or „smaller“ town, the present Kleinseite (Boh. Menší Město), in opposition to the „new“ or „larger town“, (at present Altstadt, Boh. Staré Město), which has sprung up on the right bank of the Moldau soon after. These two boroughs received afterwards the common appellation „Prague“. Under the Przemyslids, the successors of Libuša and her spouse Przemysl, the town continually increased, and after the introduction of Christianity into Bohemia under the eighth duke of this dynasty, Borzivoj I., who himself received the baptism (873), the first churches were erected on the Hradčin and Vyshehrad.

In the year 973 Boleslav II. (967—999) founded a bishopric in Prague, and endowed a cloister for nuns in connexion with the St. George's Church, erected by Vratislav I (912—926). In the year 1039 on the 23<sup>d</sup> of August the corpse of St. Adalbert has been transferred into the present cathedral of St. Guy, erected by Wenzel (Václav) the Holy (928—935). The same has been put down by Spitihněv II. who afterwards built a more spacious edifice, which suffered very much from fire during a siege of Prague by Konrad of Znaim, which destroyed entirely the adjoining St. George's cloister.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> century Judith, the spouse of Vladislav II. (1140—1173), built the first stone bridge across the Moldau, but which fell in during the ice-drift in the year 1342. Under the king Wenzel I. (1230—1253), who was also famous as a poet, especially under the reign of his son Ottokar II. (1253—1278), who did all, to further the growth of a strong citizenship, Prague had an epoch of prosperity and splendour.

Commerce and art flourished, magnificent churches were erected, cloisters on a large scale were founded, and Prague had then with in its walls a real and in every way a royal court; the richest spiritual and worldly orders of knights took here their residence, and a general welfare prevailed among the citizens, who had a considerable accession from the German element, enjoying special favour of the ruler. The Germans, settled in Prague, acquired under Soběslav II. (1173—1178) town-rights and privileges for their quarter on the grounds of the present Porzitz (Boh. Na poříčí), and German culture and Germans were favoured and protected.

After the extinction of the Przemyslids (with Wenzel III. 1306), the German Luxemburgs succeeded to the Bohemian throne; Charles the IV<sup>th</sup> (1346—1878) raised the capital of Bohemia to such a height that it rivalled the greatest towns of Europe in that time as to size, splendour and significance. He invited to his court the most famous artists and scholars, and adorned Prague with edifices and institutions, which call forth admiration even in our days, and justly gained him the surname „Father of the country“. When still a crown-prince, he began the building up of a new residence on the Hradchin and raised the bishopric of Prague to an archbishopric. He laid the foundation of the beautiful cathedral of St. Guy and of the New-Town of Prague (1348), which could show in the shortest time seven churches and cloisters. In the year 1348 he founded the first university in Middle-Europe, and in the year 1357 he began the construction of the stone-bridge, called after him „Charles's Bridge“. His reign is also the beginning of the first considerable art-epoch in Bohemia; in the year 1348 the painters of Prague, the oldest guild in the German Empire, were ordered to draw up their statutes. In architecture great triumphs were achieved by the works of Mathias of Arras, the originator of the cathedral of St. Guy and of the first architect of the magnificent Karlshof; by Peter Parler of Gmünd, who overspanned the river Moldau with the Charles's Bridge. In the same degree commerce and trades flourished under the guidance and example of masters, who following the invitation of the liberal monarch, flocked from Germany, Italy, even from the East to Prague as teachers of the natives. Under his son Wenzel IV. (1378—1419) began the world-wide known religious and national reformation, which proved so eventful for Prague and Bohemia. By the zeal and instigation of John Hus, preacher in Bethlehem Chapel and teacher to the university of Prague, king Wenzel IV. decided on the 19<sup>th</sup> Januar 1409, that henceforth in all matters touching the university, the Bohemian nation should have three votes, and the remaining nations together but one.

This induced many thousands of students (mostly German), as well as professors to leave Prague (1409), and the teaching of Hus, based on the writings of Wycliffe and tending to an entire separation from the common church, fell on fertile ground in the university and in the opulent city. When it became known in Bohemia, that he was burned in Constance (1415) as a heretic, terrible tumults broke out in Prague, which inaugurated the bloody Hussite war. The prelude to it took place in Prague by hurling the New-town counsellors out of the window (30<sup>th</sup> July 1419), who fell on the spears of the Hussites, passing the town-hall in a procession from St. Steven's church. The Hussite war, which now began with the greatest violence, lasted from 1419—1486, destroyed the welfare of Bohemia, and the whole land was covered with smoking ruins of destroyed cities, castles, churches and cloisters; the architectonic and art-monuments in Prague suffered most, for Prague played a prominent political part in these religious wars, and became by turn a prey of the contending parties. The

attempt of Sigismund (Wenzels brother, 1419—1437) to take possession of Prague, and to restore peace recoiled from the stubborn opposition of the Hussites, who repeatedly vanquished and put to flight Sigismund's imperial army, and the most notable victory has been gained on the mount Vitkov, which is also called Žižkov (Žižkaberg) after the leader of the Hussites. George of Poděbrad (1458—1471) put an end to this war and the civil strife, having captured Prague (on the 3<sup>d</sup> Dec. 1448) by a bold attack. Ten years later (1458) he was crowned as king of Bohemia and resided in the Old-town in the Königshof. Prague owes him the erection of the bridge-towers in the Little-town and the completion of the front and the towers of the Teynkirche (Týnský kostel). Vladislav II. (1471—1516) also promoted architecture zealously, as the Pulverthurm (Prašná brána) shows, built by the stone-hewer Wenzel and then by Math. Reysek (1475), and the Homage- or Vladislav's Hall in the Hradchin-Castle. Under his reign the power and selfimportance of the citizens reached an uncommon height; the Old-town and New-town united again in 1518 under a common council and fought repeatedly against the nobility, yea their stubborn pride turned even against the king, who anxious for his life (1490) took his residence in Ofen. Ferdinand I, who according to an agreement of inheritance ascended the Bohemian throne in 1526, suppressed the revolts with a strong hand and the Old-town and the New-town were again separated, and each got its own magistrates.

A new uprising of the inhabitants of Prague against Ferdinand (1546—1547) ended with a complete humiliation of the towns. A fire, which broke out on the 2<sup>nd</sup> July 1541, destroyed the Little-town, the Hradchin together with the royal castle, the cathedral, the Register of landed property etc.

Under Rudolph II (1576—1612) Prague enjoyed a new golden era. Artists and scholars, among that number Tycho de Brahe, Kepler, John of Aachen and others were gathered in the castle of Prague, in which Rudolph resided for the greater part of his reign, which lasted 36 years, and which he filled with remarkable treasures of arts. Every-where new edifices rose, numerous institutions were dedicated to the promotion of intellectual culture, commerce and trade florished again and welfare spread again in towns and in the whole country. But peace did not last long. The majority of the protestant estates compelled emperor Rudolph to sign a Declaration of his Majesty, which roused jealousy and discontent among the parties, and soon after Prague became again the scene of bloody events. The 23<sup>d</sup> May 1618 became a landmark in the history of Prague, of Bohemia and of central Europe. On this day the imperial ministers Martinic and Slavata, together with the clerk Fabricius were thrown out of the window of the council-hall by the same members of the Bohemian estates, whose anger was roused in consequence of a protestant church having been closed. This was the commencement of the Thirty-years war, during which Prague has been captured thrice; for the first time after the battle on the White Mount (8<sup>th</sup> November 1620), in which Friderik V.

of the Palatinate, elected king by the Bohemians, was vanquished, and Maximilian of Bavaria took the capital in behalf of the emperor, who subjected the adherents of Frederik V., called „Winter-king“, to a bloody trial and ordered twenty seven of them to be beheaded in front of the town-hall in the Old-town square. By this protestantism in Bohemia seemed entirely crushed, as the majority of its adherants left the country.

Numerous foreign monks took now possession of the churches and cloisters; the Jesuits erected in the Little-town and in the New-town new edifices for their order (1625—1633). For the second time Prague was taken by the Saxons under Arnim in November of the year 1631, who ransacked it of its treasures of art and carried them as war-booty mostly to Dresden. In the year 1632 they were driven out by Albrecht of Waldstein. The Swedes invaded Prague for the third time under Königsmark on the 26<sup>th</sup> July 1648 availing themselves of the treachery of Ottowalsky von Streitberg, and besieged 3 months the Old- and New-town, which were bravely and successfully defended by citizens and students. The Wesphalian peace put an end to the Thirty-years war, which commenced in Prague by the defenestration; Königsmark's attempt to seize Prague was his last feat of arms.

Prague enjoyed now peace nearly for hundred years (till 1740), during which time the wounds, inflicted by war, were healed and the city thrived materially. Architecture and sculpture began to flourish. In all public places we meet with specimens of the baroque style (Strahov-church, cupola of the church of the Order of the Cross, Mary-statue on the Altstädter square etc.)

In the years 1679 and 1680 a plague raged in Prague, which carried off about 82.000 people. In the year 1689 a great fire destroyed the Jewish town and a large part of the Altstadt and Neustadt.

The Austrian Succession war brought fresh misfortunes. In the year 1741, on the 26<sup>th</sup> November, an army consisting of Bavarians, Saxons and the French, occupied the city and Karl Albert was crowned king of Bohemia as Karl VII., but soon after he retired. The French remained, though an army of Maria Theresia has shut up the city and bombarded it fiercely from the 15<sup>th</sup> August till 13<sup>th</sup> September. Till on the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1743 she gave up the siege having been compelled to it by hunger, prevailing in the whole of Bohemia. In the year 1744 Prague was besieged again by the Prussians, who took possession of it on the 17<sup>th</sup> September under general Einsiedel, and held it till 26<sup>th</sup> November. Much more terrible and disastrous was the siege, which Friderick the Great lay to the city in the year 1757. For 19 days (from the 30<sup>th</sup> May till the 18<sup>th</sup> June) the capital was bombarded by the Prussians, whose missiles destroyed the most memorable monuments of art. The Cathedral, the Royal Castle, and most of the churches were destroyed by 80.000 balls either entirely, or seriously damaged and 880 houses lay in ruins. By the glorious victory of the imperial army under Daun near Kolin (18<sup>th</sup> June) the distressed city was liberated at last, and the traces of the

havock of these three dreadful weeks have not been entirely effaced till to this day.

Josef II. (1780—1790) abolished many of the 117 churches and cloisters in Prague, which were either entirely demolished or adapted for other purposes, as offices, hospitals, barracks, stores etc. Thereby the outward appearance of Prague, the city of hundred towers, has been materially changed, and its four magistracies have been united into one in 1784.

In the same year Prague suffered from a dreadful flood.

Under the Austrian emperors Francis I. and Ferdinand I. a great number of scientific and beneficial institutions were founded (Conservatory, Museum, Trades-union, Academy of Painting). In the same time many places of public resorts, gardens and parks, as well as the Francis-quay have sprung up. Since the Seven-years war Prague was no more troubled with war events except the riots in the year 1848 (Pentecost-revolution). Till on the 8<sup>th</sup> July 1866 Prague was occupied by the Prussians, after the defeat of the Austrians in the battle of Königgrätz, the capital having been deserted by Austrian troops and authorities. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1866 at 11½ o'clock at night in the Hotel „Blue Star“ (chamber No. 6) the „Peace of Prague“ was signed, and on the 18<sup>th</sup> September the last Prussian troops left the city.

In the latter years the ramparts of the New-town were removed and beautiful public gardens were planted in their stead. The consequence of it was, that the town could be enlarged, and the town-authorities are doing their best to raise and to adorn the town. New quays, bridges, monuments and magnificent edifices have been erected, former monuments properly repaired, and Prague produces the impression partly of a modern flourishing city, and partly of an entirely mediaeval town, especially as regards the Altstadt and Kleinseite.

## Topography and Statistics.

Prague is almost the geographical centre of Bohemia and lies 50° 5' 19" of northern latitude and 32° 5' 8" of east longitude (Ferro). The city, picturequely situated between two hills on both sides of the Moldau, consists of seven parts or wards, designated by Roman ciphers: Altstadt (I. 42.332 inh.), Neustadt (II. 75.734 inh.), Josephstadt (V. 11.535 inh.) and Vysehrad (VI. 4.546 inh.) on the right bank; Kleinseite (III. 20.447 inh.) Hradchin (IV. 5.805 inh. and Holešovic-Bubna (VII. 15.352 inh.) on the left bank of the Moldau, which compose the inner town with 175.751 inh.). Besides there are the suburbs: Karlín (Karolinenthal) 19.554 inh., Smíchov 32.693 inh., Královské Vinohrady (Kgl. Weinberge) 34.536 inh. and Žižkov 41.236 inh., together 128.109 inh., so that the number of all the inhabitants reaches far beyond a quarter of a million. The proportion of the Slavonic Čechs to the Germans is 6:3:1. The Roman catholic religion prevails;

there are also more than 3000 protestants and 17.000 Jews. The town is divided into 22 parochial districts and has 58 catholic, 4 protestant, 1 Russian church and 10 synagogues; 60 steeples and 22 city-towers rise towards the sky. Eight bridges cross the Moldau, four stone bridges (Charles's, Palacký's, Francis' and a railway bridge) three constructed of iron (Francis-Joseph's, a railway connecting bridge, a chain bridge and a wooden bridge. The town is governed by a Town Board, consisting of 90 numbers of which 24 constitute the Town Council, and a Magistrate. At the head of both stands the Mayor and two Vice-mayors. Prague is the seat of a Diet and of the highest authorities (k. k. Statthalterei, k. u. k. General-Commando, k. k. Finanzlandes-Direction, High Court of Law, Chief Police-office, Chief Post-office). of an Archbishop with a consistory and of numerous educational institutions; 1 German and 1 Bohemian Universities; 1 German and 1 Bohemian Polytechnical Institutions, many German and Bohemian gymnasiums, Realgymnasiums and Real-schools, 1 German Lyceum for girls, 1 Bohemian Young Ladies' School etc. Great is the number of special schools of which we mention, Academy of Art, Industrial School, the German and Bohemian Commercial academies, Musical Conservatory and the Organ school. Societies flourish and promote successfully the artistic, scientific, philanthropic and social aims of the inhabitants.



## A Stroll round the City.

We begin our wandering with the *Altstadt*, which is of special historical interest for the natives and strangers, on account of the many ancient buildings. It has a considerable traffic and is the seat of many scientific institutions. At the east-entrance between the Hyberner- and Zeltnergasse (Hybernská and Celetná ulice) rises

the *Pulverturm* (*Powder-Tower*). It was one of the eight gate-towers, which defended the entrance into the Altstadt at a time, when the latter had its own fortifications and was separated from the Neustadt by a broad ditch. This tower, made in the late gothic style, was erected by the Altstadt citizens in honour of Vladislav II, under whose government this kind of architecture flourished greatly in Bohemia. It was commenced in the year 1475 by the mason Wenzel, and finished in the 16<sup>th</sup> century by the rector of the Teyn-school, Mathias Reysek. Its name may be traced to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, when it served as a powderstore.

At the corner between the Zeltnergasse (Celetná ulice) and the Obstmarkt (Ovocný trh) stands the building of the Civil Courts of Law. The spouse of king Georg Poděbrad resided there. On the upper end of the Obstmarkt rises the

*Landestheater* (*German Theatre*). It has been erected by count Nostic-Rieneck in 1781, and in 1798 bought by the Bohemian Estates. Since 1861 it is property of the country. Opposite at the corner of the Eisengasse (Železná ulice) stands the old university:

*The Carolinum*. Originally on this spot stood a house erected in 1363 by the imp. Master of Mint Joh. Rothleu; King Wenzel bought it in 1383 and designed it for a High-school, founded by Charles IV<sup>th</sup>. The present appearance of the university building, named after its founder, dates from 1781. The inscription on the chief front „LEX CIVIUM DUX“

dates from 1687. In the first floor there is the spacious Promotionssaal, in which Magister Johannes Hus roused religious and national zeal by his disputes; it contains many portraits of Bohemian kings, Chancellors and Rectors of the university, and was materially transformed by Joseph II. There is also in the same floor a small „Promotionssaal“ (where degrees are conferred) and the small Chapel of St. Cosmas and Damian in the gothic bay-window, dating from the XIV<sup>th</sup> century and repaired now. In the corridor there is a red marble memorial-plate with a portrait of the Bohemian scholar Matthaeus Collinus of Chotěšina, and several Latin and Greek inscriptions having reference to him, placed there by Jacob Palaeologos of Chios, a descendant of the Byzantine emperors, in gratitude for a hospitable reception in 1566. The archives contain several very interesting documents from the time of Charles IV<sup>th</sup> and Wenzel IV<sup>th</sup>.

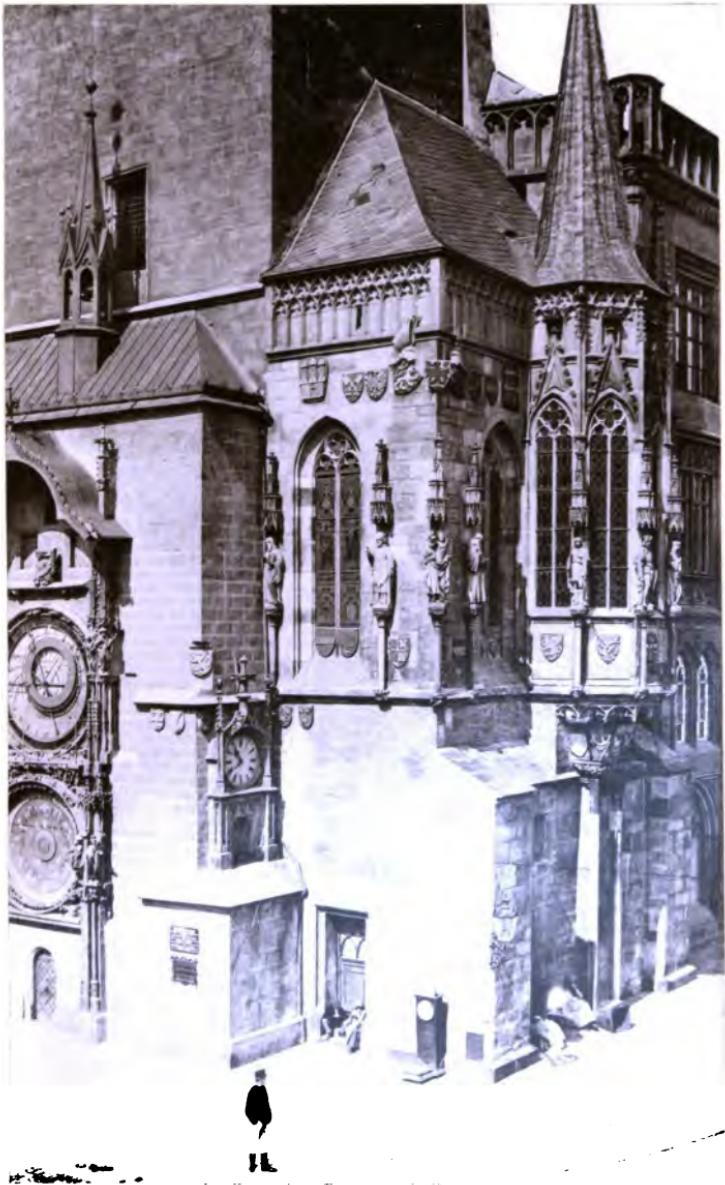
Opposite rises the Galligebäude formerly cloister of the Carmelites, contains at present the localities of the Trades-Union with a public library with more than 13.000 volumes. The behind adjoining *St. Gallichurch* dates from the XIII<sup>th</sup> cent. and was in the XV. and XVI. cent. one of the most important ultraquistic churches. There is the tomb of the Bohemian painter Karl Skreta († 1674), a chief altar-piece by Rainer and in the Mary Chapel a Crucifix almost in full life size by J. F. Prokov († 1713) carved in wood.

On the grounds of the former old theatre in the Kotzen (v Kotcích) farther away from the St. Gallikirche the

*Städtische Sparkassa* (*Savings-Bank of the City of Prague*) a magnificent edifice in the renaissance style has been erected, ornamented with the armoury of the former town-quarters and laid in with square sand-stones.

Through the Melantrichgasse (Melantrichova ulice) we come to the

*Grossen Ring* (Velké náměstí). The same is an irregular square and is one of the most memorable places of the town, in which formerly tournaments, homages to royalty and other public festivals and judicial assemblies took place. In the middle of the square rises the Mary-column a monolith with a statue of St. Mary, by the sculptor Pendel, erected by Ferdinand III<sup>d</sup> in 1650 in memory of the liberation of the Altstadt from the Swedes.



The Town Hall.



Many of the buildings are of the highest interest, especially the

*Rathaus* (Town-hall) on the W. side whose present appearance is the result of many changes and additions. The east front has been renewed in 1838—1848 in the gothic style, is richly adorned with mason-work by Kranner and Jedlička, and with statues of six rulers: Spitihněv II., Karl IV., Ferdinand III., Francis I. and Ferdinand the I. who deserved well of Bohemia, by J. Max. The corner-tower with the curious clock, dating partly from the 14. century, and the south front ornamented with many gay armouries, with the fine gothic portal, being the entrance to the Council-Chamber, erected in 1880, bear their original character. The dainty gothic bay-window of the Chapel St. Lawrence is the oldest part, and dates from 1381; in the year 1857 it has been repaired.

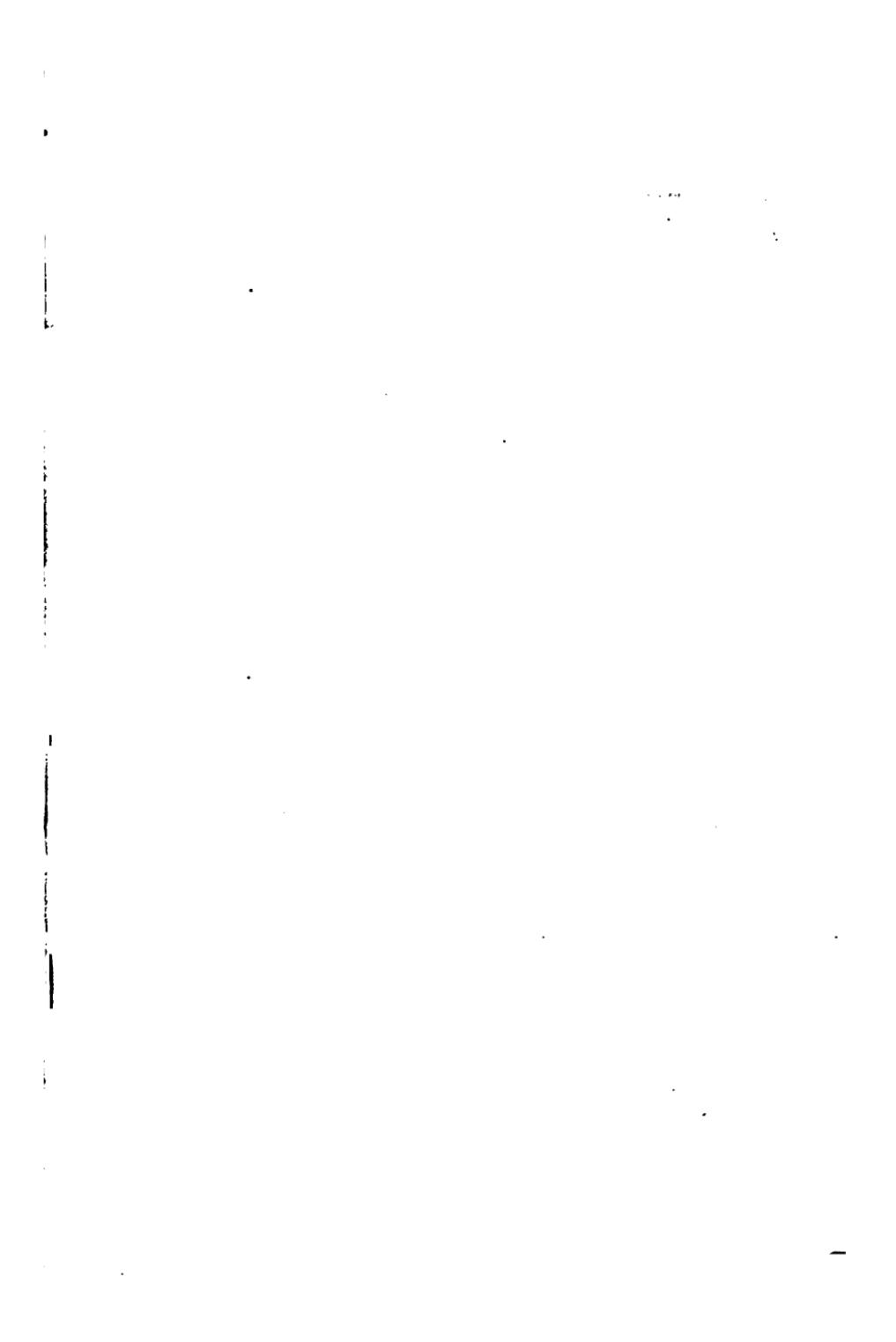
The town archives, contained in the town-hall, are of high value for the history of Prague. The *astronomic clock*, a remarkable work of art by master Hanuš from the y. 1490 was for a long time out of repair, and only on the Sylvester-night 1865/6 it was again set agoing. It shows and strikes the hours according to the present and the mediaeval division of time (24 hours), shows further the sun-rise and sun-set the lunar quarters, the zodiac, the festivals of the year etc. At the stroke of every hour 2 windows open above the clock and the 12 Apostles with Christ pass with an automatic movement. On the one side there is the movable figure of Death, which rings, and the figure of a man with a money-bag, which shakes its head, and above the clock there is a cock, crowing amusingly after every stroke of the clock. The calendar-disk, painted by Liška, is the copy of a valuable original painting by J. Manes, kept in the town-museum.

The sights in the town-hall are: The old Council-Chamber, in which the imperial fieldmarshal Rosswurm was beheaded in 1605; the old Council-hall, erected by Vladislav II in gothic style, with ceiling-beams richly adorned with carvings; an old stove, several statues and escutcheons of civil guilds; the Primator-hall with portraits of all the mayors since the XVI<sup>th</sup> century, and the new Assembly-hall with a colossal painting by Brožík: „Hus before the Council“

and „Election of Georg of Poděbrad king of Bohemia“. Behind the Town-hall rises the *St. Niclaschurch*, which belonged formerly to the Slavonic Benedictine cloister, and in the year 1870 was hired by the *Russian-orthodox-Church* community and adjusted for that worship. The frescoes in the apsis and cupola are by P. Maixner, the pictures on the ikonostas painted on golden background, and in the wing-chapels are by Mukařevski; the stucco-work on the ikonostas by Effenberger.

*The Prince Kinsky's Palace* on the east side of the square, a large edifice in rococo style, has been begun in the middle of the previous century by K. I. Dienzenhofer and completed according to his plans by Anselm Luragho. The library in the back-building contains about 47.000 volumes, and among that number rare editions of the Bible and about 200 incunables, many Bohemicas, further 500 volumes copper-prints, 20 maps with pictures (600 by Albrecht Dürer), charters, plans etc. Close to the Kinsky's palace rises

the *Teinkirche* (*Teinchurch*) with its two towers above a building with arcades, the famous Tein-school in the Middle ages. It was already in the XIV. century one of the four chief parochial churches of the Altstadt. Rich German merchants laid the foundation of this gothic church, but the completion of it was interrupted by the Hussite wars, in the course of which it became the chief church of the utraquists and continued to be till 1621. Georg of Poděbrad completed the building (from 1458—1463) and at the advice of J. Rokycana, a stone statue of Georg was placed in a niche of the facade with a large chalice above it. After the battle of the White Hill it was superseded by the present Mary-statue. On the 10<sup>th</sup> June 1679 a lightening struck into the roof, set it on fire, and the gothic vault of the nave fell in. According to the then prevailing taste it was erected anew in round arches and with jonic pillars. The one of the two towers, which are 79.97 m high and each adorned with side-turrets, the left has been again damaged by lightening on the 29 July 1819, and renewed again in 1834/5. From the Teinlane you enter the church through a beautiful portal, ornamented with rich gothic architecture and the





The Týn church.

history of the suffering of our Lord in high relief, which is also remarkable, that instead of the customary pointed arches, after the manner of Peter Parler, round arches have been placed into the inner of the three-naved church, the middle nave of which surpasses the two side naves almost by the half and has a length of 57 m. The church contains a great number of remarkable objects. The chief altar, executed in the renaissance-style of the XVII<sup>th</sup> century, adorns an *Ascension of Christ* by Skreta, who painted also the other pictures. On the chief altar of the left nave there is a large wooden Crucifix from the XV<sup>th</sup> century, and close by to the left an old wood-carving from the XV<sup>th</sup> century and a Pietà with 6 side-figures. In the right side-nave in the Mary-chapel there is a gothic altar with paintings by Lhota and statues by Vesely; close by to the left, the double statue in above life-size of the Slavian apostles Cyril and Methodius of Carraro marble by Em. Max, and near by an ancient font, in pewter, dating from 1414. On the first pillar to the right is the red-marble tombstone of the celebrated Danish astronomer Tycho de Brahe, who died in Prague on the 24<sup>th</sup> October 1601; on the second pillar to the right is the ancient pulpit, dating from the XV<sup>th</sup> century, which was repaired in 1846, and on the opposite pillar to the left, above the altar of St. Luke, is a large gothic canopy of stone, hewn by Mathias Reysck, a remainder of the mausoleum of the ultraquistic bishop Augustinus Lucianus, whose bones have been dug out after the battle of the White Hill and burnt together with others. The vestry is older than the church, just as the so called Ludmilla Chapel behind the vestry (now partly demolished), which presents itself as the southern tower of the ante Caroline, and in the beginning of the XIV<sup>th</sup> century completed Teinchurch. Behind the Teinchurch is

*The Teinhof* (Týnský dvůr) or the *Alte Ungeld*. This building was in the earliest time probably a hospital and a shelter for strangers, mostly German merchants, who were obliged to lodge here, in order that their paying the taxes might be controlled. The name is derived from týniti (umzäunen — to fence in); the designation „Altes Ungeld“ is also based on the levelling of the said indirect tax on salt and wine, which was paid here.

*The St. Jakobs-Church* behind the Teinhof was erected together with the adjoining Minoritenkloster in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. It is the longest church in Prague (78 m), has three naves and the interior is strikingly gloomy. Remarkable are: The chief altar painting by Wenzel Rainer from the year 1739; several pictures by Brandel, and especially the artful marble memorial of the Bohem. Chancellor Count L. V. Vratislav of Mitrovic († 1712), erected by the sculptor Ferd. Prokof, on the left side of the entrance in a side-hall.

On our return we pass the grossen and kleinen Ring, in the centre of which there is a remarkable old well with a beautiful iron railing from the year 1560, and find ourselves in the Husgasse (Husova třída) before

*the Count Clam-Gallas' Palace*, one of the most prominent edifices in the baroque style, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1707—1712. The numerous statues in the facade are by Math. Braun, the ceiling-frescoes by an Italian artist. The portal is adorned with beautiful karyatides.

*The St. Aegidius-Church and Cloister of the Dominicans*, further on in the Husgasse (Husova třída) to the left, for the greater part in gothic style, was founded in 1301 by the bishop Johannes of Dražic and consecrated by archbishop Ernst of Pardubic in 1371; the escutcheons of both are placed on the chief portal. In the right naves rests Wenzel Rainer, who painted the frescoes of the cupola and of the ceiling. Opposite this church is

*the German Technical Highschool* in the former St. Wenzel's seminary of the Jesuits, abolished in the year 1773. From the upper end of the Husgasse branches off

*the Betlejemplatz* (Betlemské náměstí), deriving its name from the Bethlehem-Chapel, founded here by the knight Joh. Mühlheim in 1391, and in which Magister Joh. Hus was appointed preacher from 1400—1414. In the y. 1786 it has been entirely demolished. Above the door-way of the house No 7 to the right, in which Hus formerly dwelled, there is the inscription: „Zde bydlel Mistr Jan Hus. „Here lived Magister John Hus“). To the west of this square in the house No 1 (u Halánků) Anna Fingerhut (Náprstek) founded in the year 1873

*the Bohemian Industrial Museum*. It contains Bohemian textile and valuable articles of manufacture, productions

of Chinese and Japanese industry etc. and a library containing 30.000 volumes, collected by V. Náprstek, and open to everybody.

In the Convictgasse (Konviktská ulice) leading on into the Postgasse (Poštovská ulice) now ul. Karoliny Světlé there stands at the corner

*the Kreuzkapelle*, a rotunde in Roman style from the XIII. cent. First it was a parish-church, but it was abolished in 1784 and sold to private persons. The Art-Society „Umělecká Beseda“ has put it into perfect repair in 1863—65. Opposite stands the fine *Bohemian Staatsgewerbeschule* (Průmyslová škola), erected in 1890.

From the Postgasse (Poštovská ulice) we get to

*the Franzensquai* (Františkovo nábřeží), presenting a beautiful view of the Moldau, the islands, the bridges and of left bank of the Moldau; it stretches from the Sofieninsel till to the Mills of Altstadt. There we see the Kleinseite (Malá Strana) and beyond the pronged, so called Hungerwall enclosing the Laurentiusberg (Nebozízek) and the Laurentius-church together with the outlook-tower. Farther on to the right there is Strahov with its church, and the Hradschin with Ferdinand's pleasure-seat above the ancient stone Karlsbrücke (Karlův most). Almost in the centre of the quay rises on lovely grounds

*the Franzens-Monument*. The monument, executed by the architect Kranner (16·6 m high) has an octagonal basis out of which rises an obelisk-like structure, the interior of which occupies an equestrian statue of the Emperor Francis I., cast in iron from a model by J. Max. On these pillars are eight allegoric figures: Science, Art, Peace, Abundance, Agriculture, Mining, Industry and Commerce. Out of the basis of the monument rise 17 statues, representing the city of Prague and the former 16 districts of Bohemia. All these figures have been made by J. Max. On the southern end of the Francis Quay

*the National Theatre* was erected after the plans of Prof. J. Zítek in the years 1868—1883, and the expenses were defrayed by public contributions of the whole country.

Opposite the National Theatre stands the Count La-

žansky's palace, and adjoining to it the magnificent structure of

*the Böhmische Sparkassa (Bohemian Savings-bank).*

In the front of the National Theatre is the Sophien-Island (Žofínský ostrov), connected with the Francis-quay by an iron bridge. It contains beautiful grounds, shady avenues, a good restaurant and is a favorite resort of the society of Prague. In the summermonths regular concerts take place there in the afternoons.

The Ferdinandstrasse is connected with the Kleinseite and Smichov by the new stone Franzensbridge (Františkův most), which has been constructed instead of the old suspension bridge. A staircase led from the same to the Schützen-island (Střelecký ostrov), a shooting-place of the Rifle-men corpse of the citizens of Prague. It contains a beautiful park, a good restaurant and is the staple-place of the Rowing-Club of Prague. On the northern end of the Franzens-quai are the *Altstadt-Mills* and the water-house, which were set on fire in the uprising of Prague in 1848 by the imperial troops, posted on the bastion. Through the two arch-ways at the upper end of the Postgasse we reach the Kreuzherrn-Platz (Křížovnické náměstí), and to the east of it is

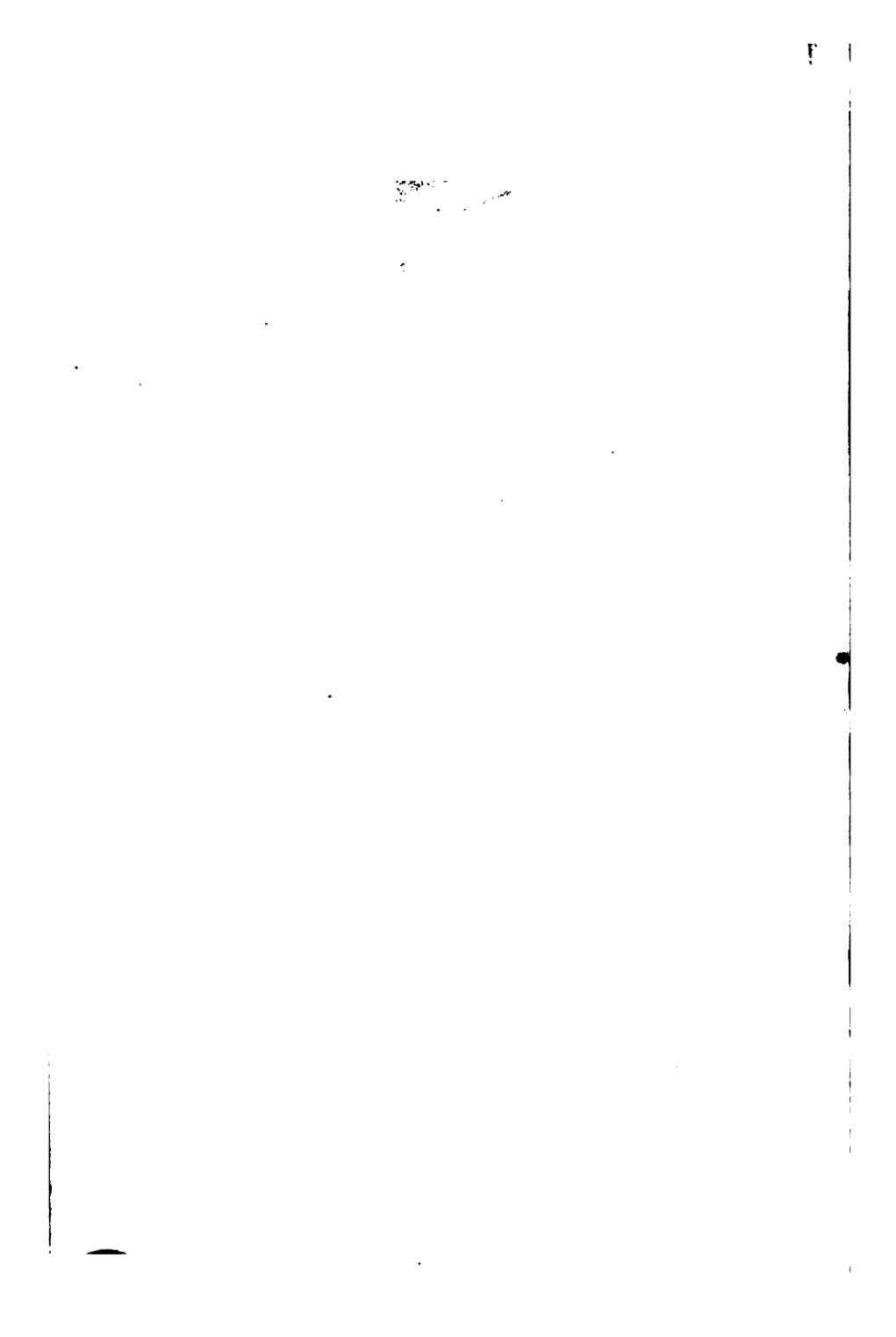
the *Clementinum*, an extensive building, commenced by the Jesuits in 1653 and finished in the XVIII<sup>th</sup> cent. It comprises 4 courts, has 2 churches, 4 large and 2 small towers and occupies an area of 1.904 hekt., on which formerly stood 3 churches, 1 cloister, 32 houses, 2 gardens etc. Emperor Ferdinand I. called the Jesuits to Prague, and these used the Clementinum as college and monastic house. After the abolition of this order the building became property of the University. Very remarkable are:

The *St. Salvatorchurch*, erected by the Jesuits in the y. 1578—1602 in renaissance style. Under a balcony, resting o 3 arches to the west, 3 marble portals lead into the church. The statues on the front were made by the sculptor to the court, Pendel; the chiefaltar-painting (a copy of Raphael) Transfiguration of Christ, was painted by Hering.

The *Mary Ascension (Wälsche Kapelle) chapel or Italian-chapel* in the grosse Karlsgasse is a rotund built by the Jesuits from contributions of the Italian Congregation in Prague in 1690, and contains a beautiful altar-painting by



The new stone Franzensbridge.



J. Bergler (copy of Tizian), and in the vestry is a picture by Skreta.

The adjoining *St. Clemens-Church*, after which the whole block of buildings is named, has been erected by the Jesuits in 1711—1715 and is distinguished for the excellent acoustics of its vault. The frescoes are by Rainer, a St. Leonard is painted by Brandel.

The *Archiepiscopal Seminary* with a beautiful refectorium. In the first court there is a statue of a student by E. Max, erected in 1864 in memory of the brilliant defence of the Altstadt by the students against the Swedes (1648).

*The Archeological and numismatic collection.*

The *Imp. roy. observatory*, a tower with an atlas-bearing statue. The rich collection of astronomical and mathematical instruments contains sextants of Tycho de Brahe and of emperor Rudolph II.; further the so called Trautmannsdorf's clock from the XIV. or XV. cent. etc.

The *Imp. roy. University Library* and reading room with 184.000 volumes, among them 1528 incunables, and above 3800 manuscripts. The foundation of this collection was laid by the old university library of the Emperor Charles IV. (*bibliotheca collegii Carolini*), which has been transferred into the college of the Jesuits in 1622, and became university property after the abolition of that order.

Opposite the Clementinum to the north of the Kreuzherrnplatz rises

the *Kreuzherrn-Church* of St. Francis Seraph. and the cloister of the Kreuzherrnorden with the red star. The church is built in the Italian renaissance style and is considered, as to its architectonic harmony, the finest in the town. It was built in the y. 1672—1688 and renewed in 1851—1852. The fine oval cupola is by Rainer, the painting of the chief altar is by Liška. The cloister-building, erected in 1662, has a large library with very valuable manuscripts as to the history of Bohemia. Admission to inspect the church is given in the cloister. In front of the Kreuzherrnkirche stands

the *Monument of Charles IV.* erected on the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the University of Prague by Charles IV., in the year 1848. The Monument is 9'48 m high, was designed by J. C. Hähnel in Dresden and cast

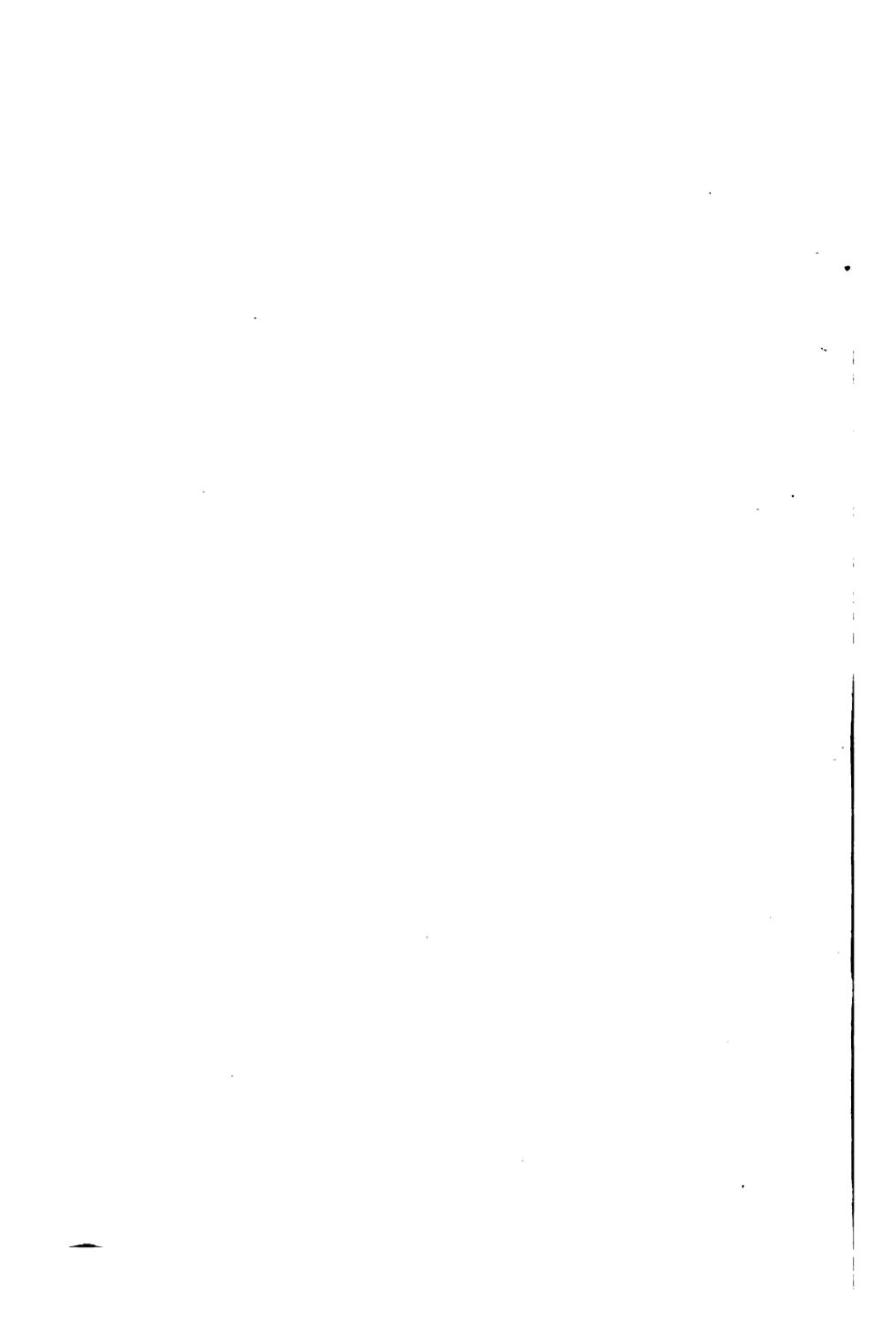
by Burgschmidt in Nuremberg. The colossal statue of Charles IV. is 3·8 m high, holds the foundation-bull in the right hand and the left rests on a sword. On the pedestal in niches the four symbolic figures of the four faculties are placed. On the blunt corners there are the effigies of four eminent contemporaries of the emperor. On the front to the right, Ernst of Pardubic, the first Archbishop and Chancellor of the university; to the left Oczko of Vlashim, second Archbishop of Prague; on the reverse to the right, Benesh of Kolovrat, who saved the life of Charles IV. on the bridge of Pisa; to the left Mathias of Arras, who built the cathedral of St. Guy. On the pedestal there is the inscription: *Carolo quarto auctori suo literarum universitas. Festo seculari quinto 1848.* On the west of the Kreuzherrnkirche rises

*the Altstädter Brückenturm (the Bridge-Tower of the Old Town)* of the Emperor Charles Bridge. It was erected under Charles IV. and Wenzel IV. and renewed in 1874 till 1879, its gothic style having been preserved. Its solidity was subjected to a brilliant test during the Thirty Years war. It resisted the shots of the Swedes for four weeks, and its brave defenders, consisting of the citizens of Prague and the students, have never wavered. A Latin inscription on the side of the bridge, refers to this event. The front of the tower towards the Altstadt is richly ornamented; in the uppermost niches we see the statues of the patron-saints St. Guy and Adalbert, the statue of St. Sigismund, together with the sitting figures of the emperor Charles IV. and king Wenzel IV. on both sides. The armorial bearings in heraldic gay colours represent the provinces, united under the scepter of Charles, the Roman-German empire, Prague etc. The kingfisher in a blue loop, appearing several times, is an emblem of king Wenzel IV. On the vault of the thoroughfare are wall-paintings. The heads of the executed nobles on the Altstädter Ring on the 21. June 1621, were hung up in an iron cage till 1637 in this tower, which also contains a small museum.

*The Karlsbrücke (Charles bridge),* called generally the Stone Bridge, unites the Altstadt with the Kleinseite, and is the oldest, as well as the most interesting in every respect of all the bridges of Prague. A wooden bridge existed in the locality of the present as early as the XII.



The Bridge Tower of the Old Town.



century, which Vladislav's I. spouse Judith replaced by a stone one, about the year 1170. It was destroyed by an ice-drift in the year 1342, after which the present stone bridge was commenced by the emperor Charles IV., its foundation stone was laid on the 9<sup>th</sup> July 1357. The construction was carried on by Peter Parler of Gmünd. It was often damaged by floods and finished only in the year 1503. The bridge has 16 arches, is 5·05 m long, 10·27 m wide and adorned with many statues of saints of stone and iron. Some of them, especially the former date from XVIII., the latter from the year 1853—1859.

To the statue of *St. Johann of Nepomuk*, patron-saint of Bohemia, pilgrimages are performed every year on the 16<sup>th</sup> May, the day of death of the saint; many thousands of pilgrims flock there from Bohemia and Moravia, to perform their devotion. Not far from this statue, this saint is said to have been flung into the river by order of king Wenzel, because, according to a tradition, he refused to betray the secret, confided to him by the queen in the confessional.

On the left bridge-pillar (with St. Vincent and Prokop), on the bank of the island Kampa, to which leads a double stair-case, rises the so called statue of Brunzvik, a figure of a knight with the city-arms and an unsheathed sword. The upper part of this statue, probably identical with the known Rolland-pillars, and therefore a sign of the Mart-staple rights of the city, has been shot off by a Swedish ball in 1648. The remaining lower part has been replaced by an imitation executed by Šimek in 1884. The bridge has on its end the two

*Kleinseite Brückentürme*, (the Bridge-Tower of the Little Town) which have been thoroughly repaired in 1878. The smaller tower is older and probably was the bridge-head of the Judith-bridge; the larger one has been built by Georg of Poděbrad, and of the same date is the doubly arched gate with crenelled breastwork between the two towers, forming the entrance into the Kleinseite.

The *Kleinseite*, (Little Town) the oldest part of Prague, became a borough in the y. 1257 and was called the „Neue Stadt“ in contrast with the Altstadt. It received its present name on account of its small extension. Under emperor Karl IV. it was enlarged to its present extent. Since Hradchin be-

came the residence of the Bohemian kings, the nobility of Bohemia took its residence there, and this accounts for its numerous palaces. In the y. 1648 the Swedes captured the Kleinseite together with the Hradchin; since 1784 both are united with the other parts of the town under one magistracy. In the yard of the house No 14 „to the 3 bells“ in the Brückengasse to the right, stands an old tower, adorned with the arms of the bishop of Prague Johann IV. of Dražitz, in which the bishops and archbishops of Prague resided till it was destroyed by the Hussites.

*The Malteser-Church* at Maria sub catena (under the chain) in the Badegasse (Lázeňská ulice) has been erected by king Vladislav I. for the order of the Johannites. Ottokar II. enclosed it when fortifying the Kleinseite, with ditches and walls, also with an iron gilt chain, whence its name. This church is in its present state only a remainder of an old gothic structure, which suffered much in the y. 1420 from the Hussites, and still more from a conflagration in 1503. In the interior are worthy of note: Mary in the clouds, on the chief altar, and the beheading of St. Barbara, both paintings by Skreta, and the memorial of the Grand-prior, count Rudolph of Colloredo-Wallsee, the defender of Prague against the Swedes in the y. 1648, executed in carrara-marble. In the Grandprioratsgebäude close by, erected in 1726, the rich archives of the highest Malteserordens are kept.

*The Palace of Nostic* on the third Malteserplatz (Maltézské náměstí) was built in the y. 1600 and contains a rich library, a picture-gallery, numerous, very valuable treasures of art and antiquities.

The library contains 8000 works, among them historical, medical, astronomical, mathematical and other rare manuscripts, of which mention may be made of the manuscript of Copernicus' chief work: „De corporum coelestium revolutionibus.“ The picture-gallery contains about 400 numbers, in which almost all the prominent masters of the old schools as well as more modern painters are represented. We find here: Bloemaert, Breughel, Cranach, A. Dürer, A. van Dyck, J. van Dyck, L. Giordano, Guerino, Holbein, Mieris, Mireveldt, A. van der Neer, Ostade, Potter, Poussin, Rembrandt, Reni, S. Rosa, Rubens, Ruysdael, Velasquez, Teniers, Tizian, P. de Vecchia, P. Veronese a. o. (Catalogue



The Bridge Tower of the Little Town.

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at the janitor's). Further are remarkable: the collections of copperprints and coins, plaster-casts of antic and modern statues, busts, vessels of ivory, lapislazuli etc.

Returning into the Brückengasse we reach *the Englishen Fräuleinstift* and *St. Joseph's Church* in the Josephgasse (Josefská ulice); it contains two paintings by Brandel, St. Joseph and St. Theresa. The church and cloister were erected in the years 1656—1671 for the Order of the Carmelites; in the year 1783 endowed by an English lady Mary de Ward. Countess of Auersperg made it over to the „Englishen Fräuleins“, introduced to Prague in 1747, and who dedicate themselves to the education of young girls. Close by is

*the St. Thomas' Church* and the adjoining *Augustiner-cloister* destined by king Wenzel in the y. 1285 for the Augustine-order, wearing shoes; in the y. 1420 they were expelled by the Hussites, and the church as well as the cloister badly devastated. They were repaired in 1497, but a terrible conflagration, which laid the greater part of Kleinseite in ashes, destroyed the church and cloister again. Ferdinand I. and Rudolph II. had the building renewed, which was entirely reconstructed in the XVIII. century. The church possesses two valuable paintings by Rubens: St. Augustin and St. Thomas, besides a St. Thomas by Skreta. The ceiling is painted by Rainer. In the cross-corridor of the cloister, whose library contains about 10.000 volumes, rest the English lady Jane Weston († 1612), who composed Latin poems and the famous goldsmith de Bruxelles from Flanders († 1635). Along the Thomasgasse (Tomášská ulice) we get to

*the Count Waldstein's Palace* on the Waldsteinsquare (Valdštýnské náměstí), which has been erected by order of Albrecht of Waldstein, duke of Friedland, in the y. 1623 till 1630 after the plans of the architect Marini from Milan, on an area, where formerly about twenty houses used to stand. This grand edifice of the Friedländer is partly preserved in its original state, so the large Hall with karyatides and a fresco-painting on the ceiling, representing Waldstein as triumphator, the Chapel with oratory, the astrological Cabinet, the Bath-grotto, the gaming-room with portraits of Waldstein and his two spouses, the stuffed horse, which the warrior rode in the battle at Lützen, the so called Salla terrina, a large, open garden-hall with frescoes. In the private room

there are to be seen many family portraits, old weapons etc. In the garden with beautiful grounds there is a large volière, a wall in stalactite imitation, plant-houses and adjoining a riding-school, in which splendid carousels are held by the Bohemian nobility on festival occasions.

*The Fürstenberg's Palace* in the Waldsteingasse (Vald-štýnská ulice) has a valuable library with almost 30.000 volumes and a very beautiful garden.

From the Waldsteinplatz we get across the Fünfkirchenplatz (Pětikostelní náměstí), with the *Bohemian Diet-House*, and along the Fünfkirchengasse (Pětikostelní ulice) with the *Palace of the governor*, to the Kleinseite Ring (Malostranské náměstí), which is divided by a block of houses in two squares, the eastern and western or proper squares.

On the former stands the *Radetzky-Monument*, solemnly unveiled on the 13<sup>th</sup> Novemb. 1858. On a granite socle 8 soldiers of different troops bear on a shield the field-marshall Radetzky, who holds the colours in his left and the baton in his right hand. The model of the chief-figure is by Em. Max, that of the other figures by Jos. Max, cast by Burgschmiedt in Nuremberg. The total height till to the top of the colours is 10·1 m.

The k. u. k. *Corps-Commando-building* in the western part of the square was till the beginning of the last century a palace of the counts Liechtenstein, then of the counts Ledebour and since 1849 it is adapted for the present use. Opposite is

the *St. Nicholas-Church*, an imposing cupola-edifice in the baroc style; its foundation-stone has been laid by the Jesuits in the y. 1628. The building was carried on by Christ. Dienzenhofer, and later by his son Kilian Ignaz, and completed in the y. 1752. Since 1784 it is a parish church. The interior is richly decorated with marble pillars, colossal statues and ornaments of various sorts. The brass statue of St. Nicholas, richly gilt, on the chief altar, is a work of Ign. Platzer. The frescoes in the cupola and in the apses are by F. X. Balko, whose chief work, the dying St. Francis Xav., is on a side altar. The frescoes of the nave are by J. L. Graker. Other remarkable altar-pictures were painted by Skreta (Christ on the Cross), Solimena (St. Michael), Kohl (St. Barbara).

The St. Nicholas-Church.





In the centre of the square stands the Trinity statue; it was made by And. Quitainer and Prokov, and erected in memory of the extinction of the plague.

In the Wälschen Gasse (Vlašská ulice) below the Laurenziberg (Petřín, Nebozízek) there is *the Prince Lobkovitz's Palace* (Line Melník-Hořín) with a library of about 45.000 volumes, among them rare incunables, manuscripts from the XI. and XII. cen., miniatures etc. The garden, rising in the shape of a terrace, offers beautiful points of view of Prague.

In the steep Neruda-Gasse (Nerudova ulice), leading to the Hradchin, rises the Morzin's Palace, dating from 1670 withs Prokov's karyatides of moors' statues above the portal. The count Thun-Hohenstein's Palace opposite was built in the beginning of the XVIII. cent. by the Italian Anselm Luragho and adorned with works of sculpture by Math. Braun, and with karyatides in the shape of eagles. The hind part towards the Schloss-Stiege is the former Slavata's Palace, and is preserved still in the old renaissance style; in the gable there are the arms of Slavata and of the Rosenbergs.

*The Kajetan-Church*, now Marien-Church, erected close by in the y. 1691—1717, contains paintings by M. Altomonte and Rainer.

*The Hradchin* is the most interesting of all the parts of the city. Libusha built a princely castle (Hrad — Burg) on this hill, around which rose by and by a borough, which in the middle of the XIV. cent. had the name Hradchin. On its summit rises

*the Strahov*, a Premonstratensian Abbey with a church. It was founded by king Vladislav I. in the y. 1140, and after repeated devastations, especially during the Hussite wars, it was repaired in the present shape towards the end of the XVII. cent. by the Italian architects Chianevalle and Carloni, and by the archiepiscopal architect Matthäus of Burgund. *The Mary Assumption-Church* contains the largest organ of Bohemia (50 registers and 3177 pipes), a work of the Premonstratensian Lohelius Oelschläger, from the year 1780. The stucco-works and frescoes on the ceiling and on the walls are by J. W. Neuherz, Raab, Kramolin and Nosetzky. Other noteworthy objects in the church are: The large tomb of the founder of the order St. Norbert,

the tomb of the king Vladislav I. and of count Gottf. Pappenheim, who fell in the battle of Lützen, of his son Wolfgang († 1647); the tomb of many prelates; altar-pictures by Franz X. Balko, Willmann and Häring. The altars are of Bohemian marble and executed by J. Lauermann.

The library of the Abbey, erected in the years 1782—93, contains above 65.000 volumes and in that number many incunables and manuscripts, and a collection of about 10.000 escutcheons, mostly of Bohemian noble families. The paintings on the ceilings were executed by Maulpertsch in the year 1794; the beautiful chests are from the abby Klosterbruck in Moravia, abolished in the year 1784. In the library are hanging good portraits of Georg Rákóczi and Žižka. The Picture-Gallery was opened in 1837 and contains about 500 numbers, and among them Albrecht Dürer's „Festival of the Rosary“, paintings by Lucas Cranach, Carlo Dolce, Guido Reni and others. The St. Rochuskirche in the court, founded by Rudolph II., has the shape of a star and is built in the transition-style from gothic to renaissance; it has been abolished in the year 1784, but repaired in the year 1881—82 and reopened.

The *Franz Josephs Barracks* on the Loretto-Platz are a grand edifice adorned with 30 pillars in the front; it was formerly the count Czernin's Palace, which the government has bought.

The *Capuchin-Monastery* opposite is the oldest Capuchin-settlement in Bohemia (1600), and possesses a valuable library, an archive with interesting MS. The Loretto-church, belonging to the Monastery was erected in 1661 and enlarged in 1718; the frescoes on the ceiling are by Raiiners. The tower contains a chiming clock, now out of repair, with 27 bells and was made by the clockmaker Neumann in 1694. The cloister before the church, with 6 chapels, was completed in the second half of the XVII. century; the altar-painting in the Francis Seraph. Chapel is by Brandel. The treasury of the monastery, kept in three rooms of the cloister, contains the richest church-treasures in Bohemia, consisting of monstrances (among them one with 6580 diamonds), chalices, mitres, various utensils for the church of gold, silver, laid out with pearls and gems, carvings in ivory, pictures in email etc. The Loretto-Chapel

in the court is an imitation of the Santa Casa in Loretto, and was built by the countess Benigna of Lobkowitz; the stucco-works are by Agosto (1684).

Along the Lorettagasse we get to the Hradchiner Schlossplatz, in the centre of which rises a Column of Mary by Prokov, dating from the y. 1736.

The *Toskana's Palace* to the west, which formerly belonged to this grandducal family, is now property of the emperor Francis Joseph.

The *Karmeliterinnencloister*, Nunnery of the Carmelites, contains the tomb of its first abbess, of the bl. Elekta; the St. Benedict-Church belongs to it.

The *Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace* near by in the old Florentine style with sgraffitopaintings on the gable-front and cornice, went over to the Schwarzenberg family in 1719; formerly it belonged to the Rosenbergs, then Schwambergs and Eggenbergs.

The *Archiepiscopal Palace* to the north of the square was erected by Joh. Wirth 1719 and has a beautiful private chapel to St. John the Baptist, a library, portraits of the archbishops of Prague and of the Popes. It contains also the offices of the archiepiscopal Consistory.

Near the wallparapet of the Nenen Schloss-Stiege, leading to the Kleinseite, there stands a statue of St. Philipp Nerius. From this spot opens a beautiful view of the whole town.

On the east side of the Hradchiner Schlossplatz rises the *königliche Burg or Royal Castle*.

History: The princess Libusha founded on the Schlossberg a castle, and later on Wenzel the Holy erected here a ducal residence. The kings Wenzel I. and Ottokar II. fortified the castle strongly, but in the beginning of the XIV. century it was entirely destroyed by fire. Charles IV. reconstructed the castle of Prague after the Louvre in Paris, and under Vladislav the architect Benedict Rieth made an addition, which was completed in the year 1502. In the year 1541 a conflagration destroyed the castle of Vladislav except the Hall of Homage and some adjoining wings. Ferdinand I. erected the northern, Mathias I. the western part of the castle, in which Rudolf II. gathered his numberless treasures of art, which were scattered over all the quarters

of the world in consequence of the Thirty Year's War and under Charles VI. Its present appearance owes the castle, which was greatly damaged by Prussian sieges, to the Empress Maria Theresia, who ordered it to be put into repair by the architects Anselm Luragho, Gunz and Hafenecker in the years 1756 till 1775.

The castle contains three courts. The first Burgplace is separated from the Hradchinerplace by an iron railing with statues by J. Platzer. Through a doric portal, built under king Mathias in the y. 1614 by Scamozzi, and from which leads a beautiful staircase into the imperial chambers, we pass to the second Burgplace, in the centre of which rises a richly adorned fountain by Heidelberger, dating from the year 1681; there is also the *Imp. Roy. Private Chapel*.

The northern tract of the castle contains the *Deutschen and spanischen Saal* (*German and Spanish Halls*), both erected under the reign of Ferdinand I.

The *German Hall* is  $470\text{ m}^2$  large and contained under Rudolph II. the chief treasures of the collection of this imperial protector of arts.

The *Spanish Hall* is  $1152\text{ m}^2$  large and is therefore one of the largest halls in Europe. It was planned in 1601 by Horatio Fontana de Brussato and reconstructed under Maria Theresia by J. K. Dienzenhofer. The walls of these two halls are richly covered with marble and mirrors, the ceilings, from which hang heavy gilt chandeliers, are profusely decorated with ornaments of stucco.

In both these halls court-festivals are still held, and were magnificently renovated for that purpose in the y. 1868.

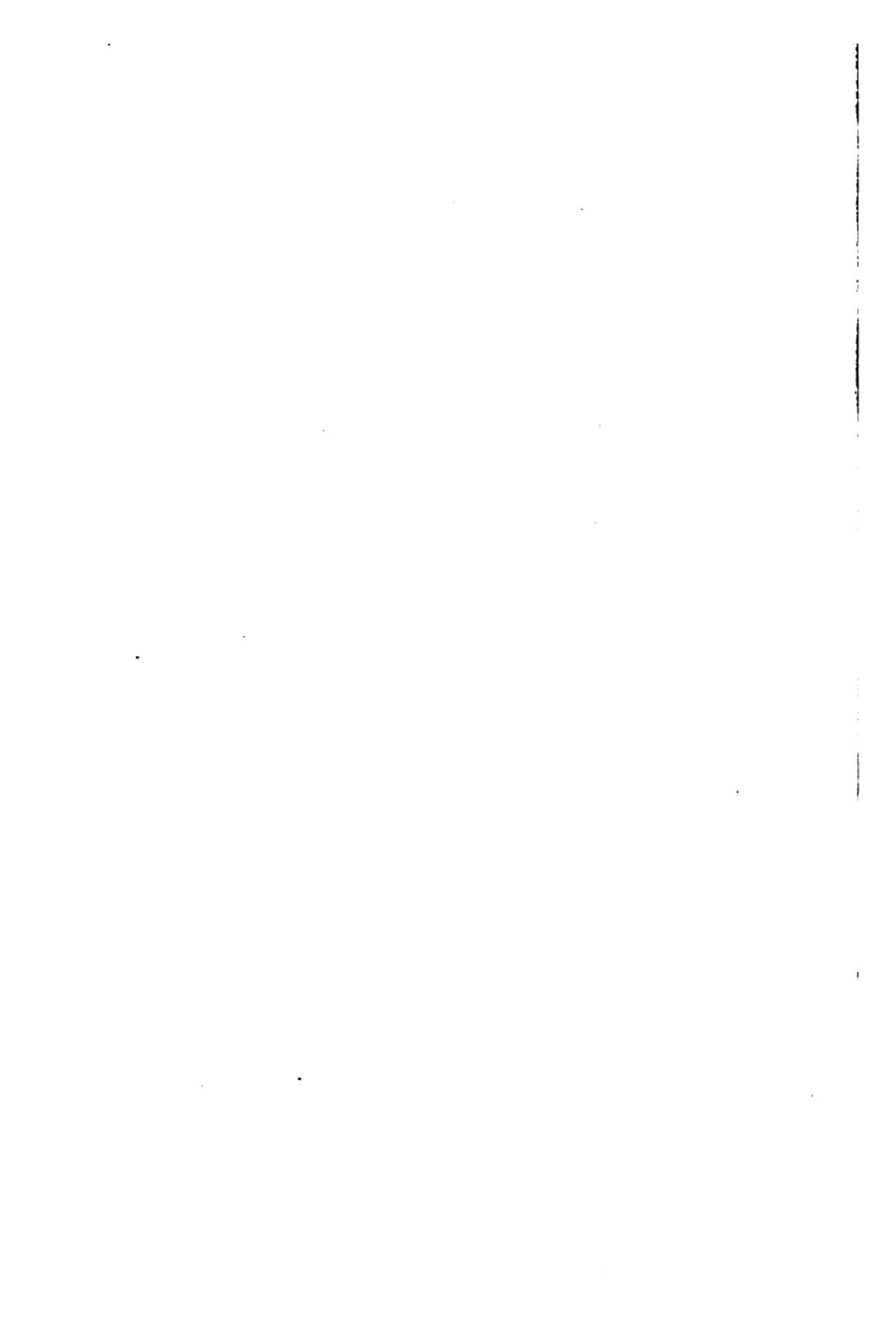
On the third Burgplace rises to the left the Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus (see further on below); in front of it stands above a fountain-basin

The *Equestrian Statue of St. George*, cast in bronze in 1373 by order of Charles IV.; it was executed by the brothers Martin and George, the sons of the painter Nicolaus von Klausenburg; but only the figure of the rider has been preserved from that time, the horse having been injured, was considerably repaired in 1562.

The remarkable sights in the eastern wing of the castle, the Vladislav's part, are:



The Spanish Hall.



*The Vladislav's Hall*, also called the *Hall of Homage*, because it was there, that the kings received homage, after having been crowned, from the estates. It is 68.3 m long, 18.96 m wide and 13.3 m high and was built under Vladislav in the y. 1484 till 1502 by Benedict Rieth with artful vaults of the later gothic. A richly twisted net of ornamental ribs overspins the vault of the enormous room.

Tournaments used to be held there sometimes in former times, as on the occasion of the coronation of Ferdinand I. as king of Bohemia (1527).

*The Landtagsaal* (Diet-hall) in which the sittings of the Bohemian Diet took place till the year 1847, contains a beautiful gothic rib-vault with stone busts of Vladislav II. and of the architect Benedict Rieth, further 11 standards of Bohemian volunteer-legions from the French wars and portraits of several regents.

*The Old Statthaltereikanzlei* (*Senators Hall*) in the wing towards the city is preserved in the same state, in which it was, when on the 23<sup>d</sup> of May 1618 the royal counsellors Martinic and Slavata, as well as their secretary, Fabricius were thrown into a moat, more than 16 m deep, by the protestant estates of Bohemia. But all fell on a dunghill without receiving any hurt and escaped the shots, which were levelled after them. Fabricius hastened to Vienna to inform the emperor of what had happened. The portraits of the two counsellors, thrown down, are hanging on the wall.

*The Cathedral of St. Vitus.* Wenzel the Holy erected, as early as in the year 930 on the space, which the renovated cathedral occupies, a St. Vitus' church, which became a cathedral under Boleslav II. and was demolished under Spithněv III. in 1060 in order to make room for a larger one, which was completed by his brother Vratislav II. It suffered much from different vicissitudes till king Johann von Luxemburg and Charles the IV. laid the foundation stone of the present cathedral on the 21<sup>st</sup> November 1344 in consequence of the bishopric of Prague having become an archbishopric. The building was carried on by Mathias von Arras from the year 1344—1352, and after his death by Peter Parler von Gmünd, and later on by his son Johann; but the church has never been com-

pleted. By the Hussite wars and still more by a terrible conflagration in the year 1541 it was greatly damaged. During the siege of Prague by Friderick of Prussia the exterior and the interior were dreadfully devastated by bombs and fire. Very little has been done afterwards for its restoration and repair.

In the year 1859 the „Dombau-Verein“ was formed with the view, to repair the damaged parts of the St. Vitus-Cathedral, one of the most remarkable monuments of mediaeval architecture, and to complete it. The work was carried on by the architect Kranner († 1872), after him by Joseph Mocker († 1899) and it proceeds hopefully. The cathedral, designed according to Kranner's plans with five naves, is to have a length of 158 m and a width of 45.83 m. At present the choir is completed; it is 55.4 m long, 23.7 m wide and is surrounded by 12 chapels. The unsightly spire is 99  $\frac{1}{3}$  m high and is to reach the height of 156 m in corresponding style. In the ground-story there is the Hasenburg-Chapel, in the first story seven bells, of which „Sigismund“ is the largest; it weighs 139  $\frac{1}{2}$  q and was cast in 1549. From the balcony of the spire opens a beautiful view.

To the east of the cathedral beside the spire there was an old mosaic-picture, now removed, representing the Last Day, the Bohemian patron-saints, Charles IV. and his spouse Elisabeth. The interior of the cathedral is wonderful as regards architecture, and is rich in historical and art-treasures.

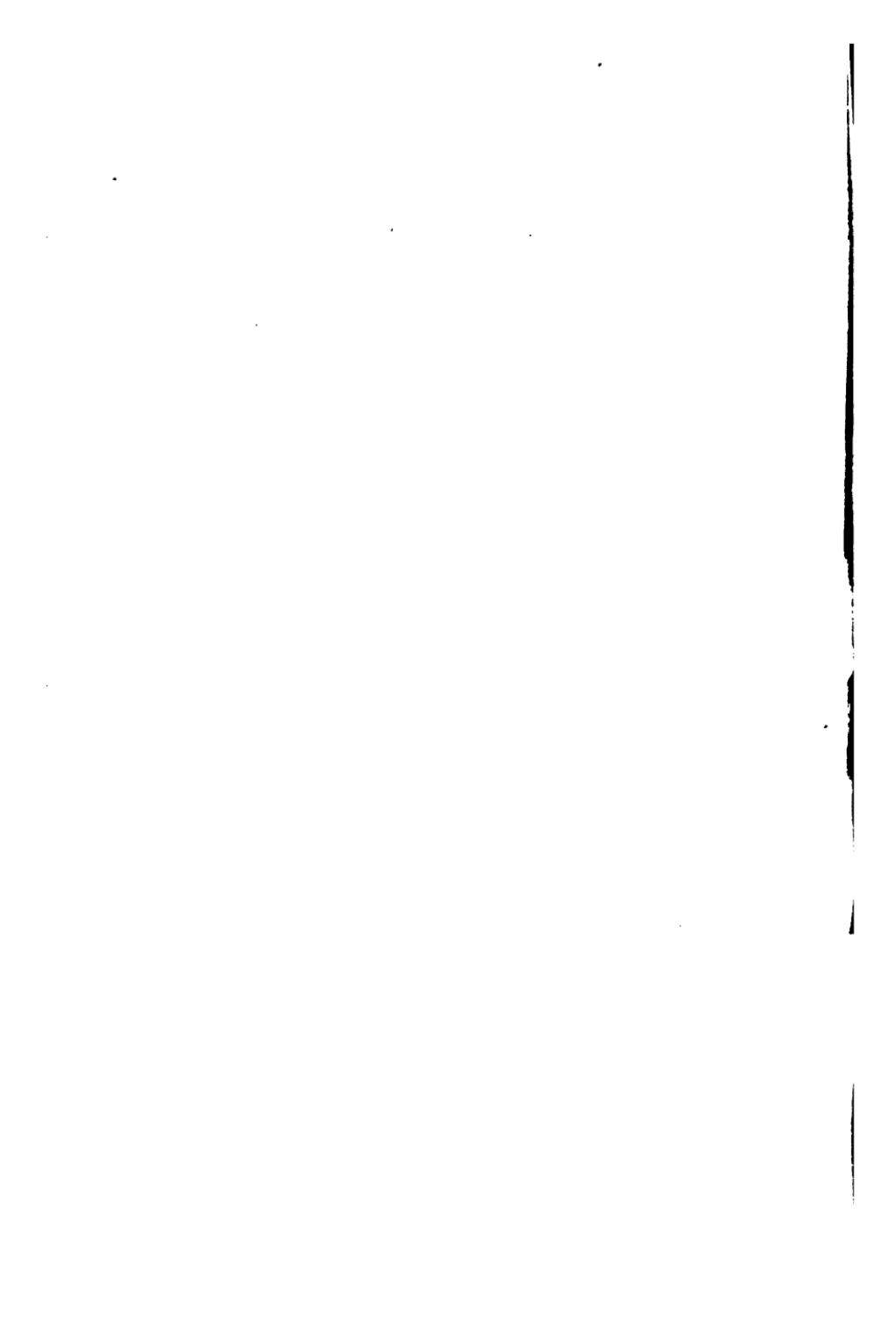
The pillars of the quaint triforium gallery are adorned with 21 busts of members of the royal family, of archbishops and architects of the cathedral.

The new gothic chief altar is carved in Pläner limestone from designs by Kranner senior; the relic-shrine is adorned with email-paintings from the designs of Sequens.

In the middle-nave there is the royal mausoleum within a beautiful railing from the XVI. century, executed in Carrara marble by order of Rudolph II. at the expense of 32 thousand ducats, by Alexander Collin from Mecheln (Malines) in the year 1589. The figures, resting on the Mausoleum are: Ferdinand I. († 1564), his spouse Anna and Maximilian II. († 1576); on the side walls are relief images of Charles IV. († 1378) and of his four spouses (Blanca of Valois, Anna



The Old Statthaltereikanzlei.



of the Palatinate, Anna of Schweidnitz and Elizabeth of Stettin); of Wenzel IV. (1419), of Ladislav Posthumus († 1458) and George of Poděbrad († 1471), whose remains are laid in the sepulchre together with those of Rudolph II. († 1612) and of the Duchess of Parma Maria Amalia († 1804).

The 12 chapels in the choir-circuit, taken from the right of the chief entrance:

1. *The Venzel's Chapel*, founded by Johann of Luxemburg, vaulted and completed by Peter Parler in the year 1366. The walls are covered with Bohemian precious stones and the gaps filled up with gold; the nether frescoes (the Crucifixion of Christ) date from the XIV. century; those above, less discernible (the St. Venzel legend) were remade in the XVI. century. The tomb of St. Venzel with his relics was formerly richly adorned with gold and gems, but was deprived of its precious objects by Sigmund in the year 1420. The bronze ring in the lions head on the door of the chapel, is said to be the same, of which the saint took hold when being murdered by his brother Boleslav in Altbunzlau in the year 935. This scene is the object of a picture behind the altar, painted by Lucas Cranach in the year 1543. In a shrine of the backside of the altar, erected in 1673, the helmet and coat-of-mail of St. Venzel is shown. Among other remarkable objects may be mentioned: The bronze Venzel-candelabrum cast by Peter Vischer in Nuremberg in the year 1532; a reliquary, which is given out by mistake as the model of the cathedral; a baptismal font, hewn of a single piece of serpentine-stone; an Ascension of Mary painted by Barthol. Spranger. From the chapel a door leads up a winding stair to the Crown-Chamber. The keys of that door are kept by seven dignitaries of the land. Along the wall at the entrance to the Venzel Chapel there is the tomb of George Popel of Lobkovic (1590) and at the pillar opposite the tomb of the imper. marshal L. J. Schlick († 1723).

2. *The Martinitz Chapel* contains the tomb of the imperial councellor Jaroslav von Martinitz, who was hurled out of the window in the year 1618, the sepulchre of Barbara von Cilli, spouse of the emperor Sigismund († 1451) etc. The picture on the altar, Christ on the Cross, is by Johann von Aachen. The handsome gothic altar of Carrara marble is a work of Wilhelm Achtermann, and has been presented

to the church by the cathedral provost Würfel. The frescoes were painted by Sequens, who also designed the cartoons for the windowglass-paintings.

3. *The St. Simon and Jude Chapel* has on its chief altar a crucifix with the body of Christ, masterly carved of cedar wood, a present by the emperor Rudolph II. The picture of Christ on the wall to the left, called the „vera icon“ is said to have been painted from a Byzantine picture in Rome in the year 1368 in the presence of Charles IV.; the pictures on the frame represent the patron-saints of Bohemia. The glass-paintings are executed from cartoons by Lhota. Above the side-entrance adjoining the chapel there is the imperial Oratorium with admirable vaulting of crossed branchribs; it was built under Vladislav II. by Benedict Rieth and renovated in the years 1861 and 1878.

4. *The Waldstein Chapel* was founded by Adam von Waldstein, once chief burggrave. The old wood relief on the opposite pillar represents the devastation of the cathedral by Scultetus, preacher of Friedrich of the Palatinate in the year 1619.

5. *The Johann Nepomuk Chapel* or Vlashimer Kapelle contains the sepulchre of its founder, of the second archbishop of Prague, Očko von Vlashim († 1380) and a bronze memorial-slab of the countess Ludmila Berka von Thurn († 1582). On the chief altar stand the silver busts of St. Adalbert, Wenzel, Vitus and Wolfgang; in the midst of them hangs a Mary-picture by Brandel. The glass-paintings of the windows were executed in Innsbruck. *The silver-tomb of St. Johann of Nepomuk* in the central nave was cast in the years 1736—1760 by the silversmith to the court in Vienna Joh. Jos. Wirth. It has more than a hundred ctw. and worth about 200.000 florins; it is a work not without artistic value. The statues surrounding the coffin, represent: Discretion, Humility, Love and Obedience. On the coffin the Saint is kneeling under a canopy of red damask, held by four silver angels.

6. *The Sternberg Chapel* contains the tomb of count Sternberg, the sepulchres of Ottokar I. (1230) and of Ottokar II. († 1278) completed by the hand of Peter Parler about the year 1377, and under a marble slab with a Latin inscription are the entrails of Rudolph II. On the wall is

visible the coat-of-arms of the Duke Rudolph of Saxony († 1356), who founded the altar, and therefore this chapel is also named the Saxon chapel. From a pillar a gun-ball is hanging on a chain, which was thrown into the cathedral while the Prussians besieged Prague in the year 1757. The designs for the glass-paintings of the windows are by Mocker and Sequens.

7. *The Berka Chapel*, now called Trinity or imperial Chapel, contains the sepulchre of the family Berka von Duba, and the tombs of the Dukes Břetislav I. († 1055) and his spouse Judith and of Spitiňev († 1061). The marble group on the chief altar representing the martyr's death of St. Ludmila, is a work by Eman. Max and a present from the Empress Maria Anna. Near it stands the so called Salomon's candelabrum, which is said to have been brought from the Temple at Jerusalem to Milan, and hence in the year 1162 by king Wenzel I. to Prague. In reality, the lower part seems to date from the XII. century; the candle-stick like upper part has been cast in the year 1641. The glass-painting of the windows has been executed from cartoons by Führich, Scheiwl and Kranner by Quast.

Opposite the chapel, on the backside of the high altar of the chief nave is the altar and the tomb of St. Vitus, with a statue of the saint by Jos. Max. In the corridor of the church rest 14 bishops (from 1067—1311) of Prague under smooth trodden stones.

8. *The Chapel of St. John the Baptist* contains the tombs of Břetislav II. († 1100) and Bořivoj II. († 1120). The glass-paintings in the windows (among them in the middle window Ernst von Pardubitz, who founded the chapel in the year 1352) are by Quast from Trenkwald's and Lhota's designs.

At the pillar opposite is the tomb of the physician in ordinary Guarinoni of Rudolph II.

9. *The Pernstein Chapel*, also called Kinsky or Moravian Chapel, shows the red marble tomb of Count Vratislav of Pernstein († 1582), then the sepulchre of Count Anton Kinsky and is the Mausoleum of the last six archbishops of Prague. The designs for the glass-paintings of the windows are from Sequens and Mocker. Before the chapel is the tomb-stone of the historiographer Pešina z Čechorodu († 1680).

10. *The St. Anna Chapel* was formerly the sepulchre chapel of the Counts Nostitz, therefore also called Nostitz chapel. The gothic altar, made from sketches by Mockler, is adorned with statue by Šimek; the very valuable and costly reliquary, deposited inside of it, bears the year 1266 and is a present from Count Nostitz. The frescoes, referring to the St. Anna legend, as well as the glass-paintings of the windows have been executed from designs made by J. Swerts. Opposite to the chapel on the backside of the presbytery, there are two old interesting reliefs in wood; they represent the flight of Frederick of the Palatinate after the battle of the White Hill, and offer a pretty faithfull picture of Prague before the Thirty Year's War.

11. *The St. Michael Chapel* is now used as vestry; in the adjoining Treasury are preserved many interesting antiquities, valuable objects of art and relics. (The sword of St. Wenzel, the sword of St. Stephan, two so called Rolland horns, carved of ivory, gold crosses with precious stones, an onyx vase, chasubles and church vessels, old pictures on leather and wood, 16 leaves from the Gospel, which is said to have been written by St. Mark, a Codex with miniatures from the XIV. century, parts of the crown of thorns, of the holy Cross, of the garment of the Mother of Christ, the tongue of St. John of Nepomuk etc.

12. *The Sigismund Chapel* is the burial place of several members of the Count Czernin Houses, therefore also called the Czernin Chapel. There is the tomb of St. Sigmund, king of Burgundy, and of his spouse, the St. Constantia, as well as the tomb of the Transsilvanian Prince Sigmund Báthory († 1613). The glass-paintings have been made in Innsbruck from plans by Lhota.

The large organ of the choir was constructed by Anton Gartner from Tachau in the year 1763. Behind the St. Vitus' cathedral on the Georgsplatz (U sv. Jiří) stands

*the St. George's Church* with a *Benedictine monastery* in former times. The church was founded by Vratislav I. in the year 912, the monastery in the year 971 by Boleslav II., whose sister Milada was its first abbess. After the fire in the year 1142, about the middle of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, a new building was raised by the German stone-mason Werner. Emperor Joseph II. abolished the monastery in 1782,

and a part of it is at present used as barracks, while the other part made place for the new Provost's building. The church, a remarkable pillar-basilika, has preserved, in spite of many transformations, the romanesque style and is the oldest church in Prague. It contains the tombs of Vratislav I. and Boleslav II., in the Ludmila chapel the stone-tombs of these saints in gothic style and sculptures from the XIV. century. In the year 1858 the chapel has been renovated, and its western wall painted with frescoes from the Ludmila legend by J. Hellich. In the Anna Chapel there is the sepulchre of the first abbess Milada, and of the abbess princess Kunigunde. Under the presbytery, in the Ludmila Chapel and in the vestry remains of old wallpaintings have been discovered recently, dating from the XIII. century, the *tomb* or *krypta* rests on 6 pillars.

Some of the old reliefs are also remarkable. The beautiful side-portal shows in its tympanon relief, saint George with the dragon. The two spires on the last side are built till up to the top of bricks, and are being at present thoroughly repaired.

The *All Saints-Church (Allerheiligen-Kirche)* is an edifice, completed by Peter Parler before 1385. Charles IV. raised it to a collegiate church.

The adjoining *Theresianische Damenstift*, formerly a palace of the Rosenbergs, was founded in the year 1755 by Maria Theresia; the abbess has the right, to place the crown of Bohemia on the head of the queen, when being crowned.

Passing the Georg-barracks we enter the Daliborka-Lane, in the houses of which the alchymists and gem grinders of Rudolph the II. had their workshops.

The *Lobkovitz-Palace* joins the Damenstift and stretches till to the old Burgtor. From the bastion in front of the same opens a beautiful view of Prague.

The old *Oberstburggrafenamt* (the Chief Burggrave offices) opposite the Lobkovic, was built in the year 1555 on the spot, where, it is said, the castle of St. Wenzel and later on, the residence of Charles IV. was standing. Above the entrance the four coats-of-arm of the former burggraves are placed (of Waldstein, Vrtba, Martinitz and Fürstenberg). In the large judgement-hall (I<sup>st</sup> story) with paintings on the

ceiling, Salomon's verdict, criminals of the lordly and knightly order were tried, and in the anti-hall the capital punishment was at once executed with the sword. From the court we reach Black Tower (*Schwarzer Turm*) and the *Daliborka*.

*The Schwarzer Turm* belonged formerly, just like the other towers towards the deer-park, to the old fortifications of the castle, and therefore was used as a prison.

*The Daliborka* was transformed into a prison for state-criminals in the year 1496, and derives its name from knight Dalibor, who was held prisoner here, because he incited peasants to mutiny; he remained there till he was beheaded in the year 1498.

*The Weisser Turm (White Tower)* or debtor's tower, was a prison for debtors and cheaters.

Returning by the Royal Castle we pass through the northern gate of the second *Burgplatz* to

*the Hirschgraben (Deer-Park)*, a deep glen on the north side of the *Hofburg*, in which under Rudolph II. stags were kept.

*The Schlossgarten*, beyond the deer-park, laid out by Ferdinand I., contains an interesting ore basin, rich with figures by Thomas Jarosch of Brünn, executed in the years 1554—1559. On the east side of the *Schlossgarten* rises

*the Belvedere or Ferdinand's Lustschloss*, one of the finest monuments of the renaissance style. Ferdinand I. had it executed for his spouse Anna by the Italian architects Paolo de Stella and Ferrabosco di Lagno in the years 1536—1556. The roof is of copper; above the arches are beautiful arabesques and reliefs. The floor of the upper gallery, which affords a beautiful view of Prague, was formerly laid out with cedar-wood.

Under Rudolph II. it served for a longer time as observatory of the astronomer Tycho de Brahe.

The frescoes represent the following scenes: 1. Baptism of Bořivoj (871) by Lhota. 2. The Murder of St. Venzel (936) by Carl Svoboda. 3. The Transfer of the relics of St. Adalbert to Prague (1039) by Trenkwald. 4. Crowning of the Duke Vratislav king of Bohemia (1056) by Svoboda. 5. Vladislav resigns the crown of Bohemia in favour of his brother Ottokar I. (1198) by Trenkwald. 6. Wenzel I. as a minstrel (1230) by Svoboda. 7. Victory of Ottokar II.

over the Samlanders (1255) by Lhota. 8. Foundation of the University of Prague by Charles IV. (1348) by Trenkwald. 9. The Battle of the Hussites at Lipan (1434) by Trenkwald. 10. Crowning of Emperor Albrecht II. (1438) by Svoboda. 11. Emperor Rudolph II., Protector of Arts, by Lauffer. 12. Defence of Prague against the Swedes (1648) by Lauffer. 13. Empereor Joseph II. during the famine in Prague (1772) by Svoboda. 14. Emperor Leopold II. in a sitting of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences (1790) by Till.

*The Choteksanlagen* or *the Volksgarten* (Chotkovy sady) to the east from the Belvedere, is worth visiting on account of the charming view of Prague, which presents itself from this spot. From here we get along the Chotekstrasse to

*Klar's Asylum for the Blind*, founded by prof. Klar in the year 1832 for the adult blind, and remarkable for the St. Raphaelskapelle, belonging to it, which contains a beautiful statue of the archangel Raphael in marble, by Emanuel Max and fine frescoes by Kandler and Lhota from Führich's designs.

Along the Kettensteggasse (U železné lávky) we get to the formerly Jesuit's garden, where now rises the monumental edifice of *Count Straka's Academy*, founded and endowed with funds by Count Straka, as an educational institution for the higher classes of the kingdom of Bohemia. It occupies an area of 22.300 m<sup>2</sup> (of which 4.000 m<sup>2</sup> are covered with buildings).

Across the chain-bridge, made from the plans of Ordish in 1869, we get to the Kronprinz Rudolphs-quay (Nábřeží korunního prince Rudolfa), in the centre of which stands the magnificent

*Rudolphinum*, the artists house in the Italian renaissance style. The building, which occupies an area of 5035 m<sup>2</sup>, consists of a northern and southern tract. In the elevated ground-floor of the first is the amphitheatre-like Concert-hall, to which leads a spacious free staircase. In the ground-floor of the northern tract is the Conservatory for Music, founded by a Society, for the furtherance of the musical art in the year 1810. In the elevated ground-floor, to which a staircase leads from the side of the bank, is the Exposition Hall (Kunsthof) for the exhibition of plastic works;

a smaller Concert-Hall, rooms for periodical expositions and various offices. From the Kunsthof we get across a free staircase to a loggia, in the wall of which different memorial slabs are inserted, and then to the sky-light halls of the *Picture-Gallery* of the Society of Friends of Patriotic Art, in which the painting schools of almost all the times and countries are aptly represented. A rich collection of copperprints, especially those of Wenzel Hollar from Prague, who died in London in the year 1677, is exhibited on the eastside in a higher situated hall.

Opposite the Rudolphinum is the Academy of Plastic Art and the Industrial School.

The *kunstgewerbliches Museum* (Industrial Museum), which was formerly located in the Rudolphinum, has now its own beautiful edifice opposite the Rudolphinum in the Salnitergasse. The collections contain industrial objects of keramic, glass, precious and common metals, small plastics, furniture, textiles, leather-work, book-bindings and outfits of books; special attention deserve: Bohemian glass from the XVII. and XVIII. centuries. The library contains exclusively works of art-industry and models.

From here we pass into the Karpfengasse (Kaprová ulice) in

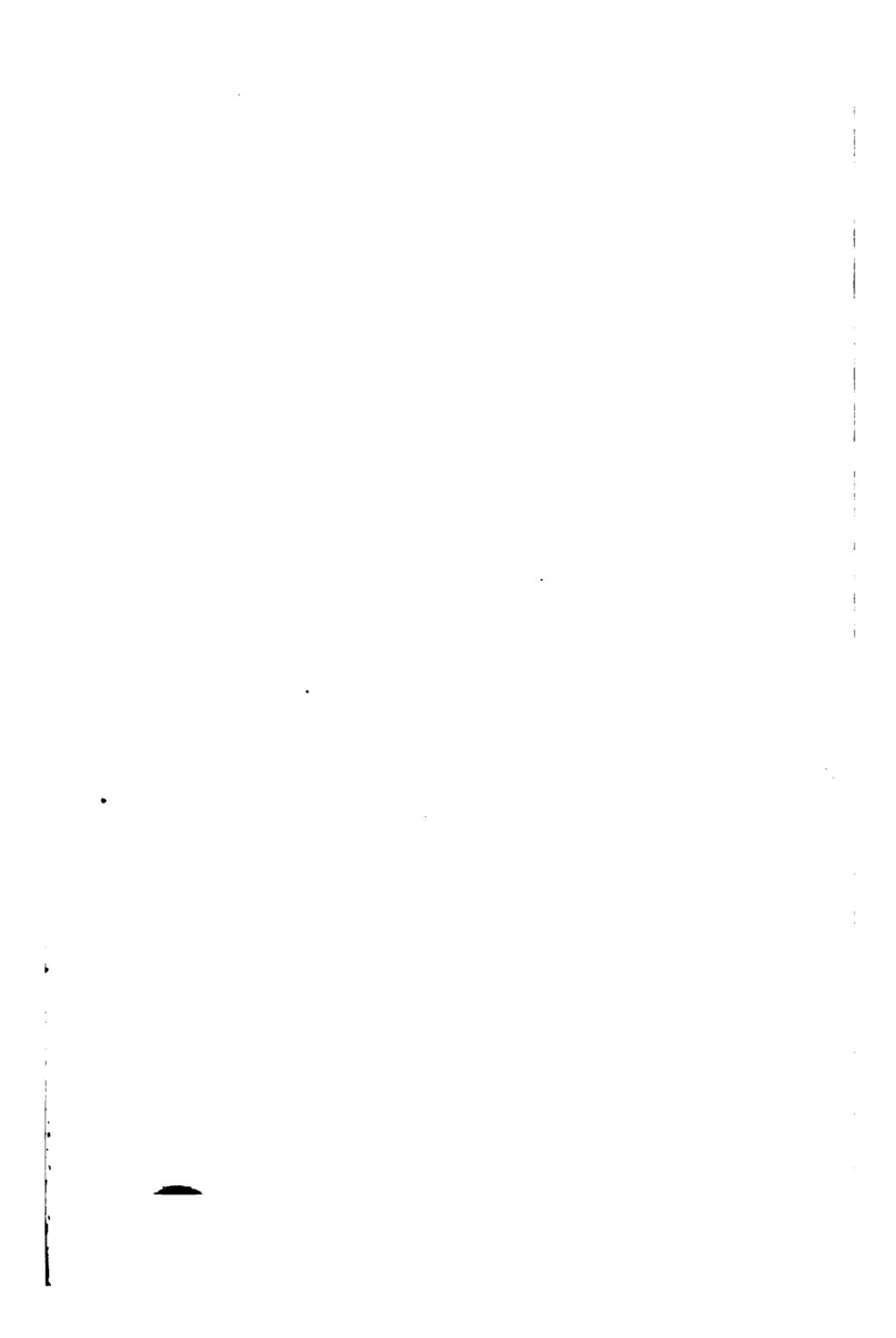
the *Josephstadt* (Judenstadt). In this quarter, consisting mostly of crooked lanes with shabby houses, the Jews had a synagogue as early as 1124, having settled in the vicinity of the borough of Prague.

In consequence of sanitary measures a considerable number of houses has been demolished in this quarter. Through the Josephstädter Strasse, the main street, we pass into the Rabbinergasse (Rabínská ulice) at the corner of which to the right stands the old jüdische Rathaus (Jewish town-hall) with a clock, the dial of which has Roman and Jewish ciphers, and its hands move from the right to the left. Opposite is

the *Altneuschule*, one of the oldest buildings in Prague and one of the oldest synagogues of Europe. The early gothic style dates from the XIV. century. A fine portal in pure pointed arch-style leads you several steps down into the gloomy interior; the ceiling is supported by two octagonal pillars, and the walls are blackened by age



The „Graben“.



and the soot of lamps, which remained untouched for centuries. Beside many Hebrew valuable objects, a flag is being shown, dedicated to the Jews of Prague by Ferdinand III. in recognition of their services, rendered during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in the year 1648.

The *Old Judenfriedhof* (cemetery), in Hebrew „Beth-Chajim“ i. e. House of Life, on an area of 1·23 hektar, is in a lane, left of the Hampasgasse. Numberless tombstones in various positions, old lilac bushes, and many tales and stories, referring to this place, impart to this cemetery a picturesque and mystic character. The supposition, that this cemetery existed already in the VII. century, and is older than Prague itself, is erroneous and arose from the incorrect reading of the numeral (606 instead of 1606) on the tomb-stone of Sarah Kohn. Since emperor Joseph II. it is not used as a burial place any more. The most interesting tomb-stones are: The temple-like sarkophag of the scholar Rabbi Löw, called the „high Löw,“ surrounded by the tomb-stones of his 33 favourite pupils; the tomb-stone of Mardochai Meissel, of the Rabbi Oppenheim, of Hendele Schmiele, whose husband has been knighted by Ferdinand II. in the year 1622 for several services, with the predicate von Treuenberg etc. The signs on the stones seem to refer to the tribe, to which the deceased under the tomb belonged (for inst. a grape refers to the tribe of Israel, two hands to Aron, a can to Levi), or they refer to his name (a lion to Löw, a fish to Fischeles or Karpel, a hen to Hahn).

The *Agnescloister* in the Agnesgasse with its church in early gothic style, is at present wholly neglected, though it is highly worthy of seeing. The monastery has been founded in the year 1234 by princess Agnes, daughter of Přemysl Ottokar I. for the nuns of the order of St. Clara, but was devastated by the Hussites, transferred to the Dominicans in the year 1556, returned to the nuns again in the year 1625, and at last entirely abolished in the year 1782.

The *Franz Joseph-Bridge* leads from the Elisabethstrasse (Eliščina třída) to the Baumgarten (Stromovka), to the Belvedere-Promenades and to the VII. city ward Holeshovitz. The light, elegant construction was executed from the plans of the English engineers Ordish and Lefevre in the years 1865 till 1868.

Along the Elisabethstrasse (Eliščina třída) we get to the Josephsplatz (Josefské náměstí); on its east side stands the Franz Josephskaserne, a castle-like building, and adjoining the *Capuchin's Hospice* and *St. Joseph's Church*, containing two paintings by Skreta and the tomb of Fieldmarshal Brown, who fell in the battle of Prague in the year 1757.

From here to the east, stretches the Poříč (Na poříčí), inhabited by a German colony in the XI. century, and therefore called *vicus teutonicorum* till the XIII. century. The German settlers erected in the Petersgasse (U sv. Petry) the *Kirche zu St. Peter* (St. Peter's Church) in the gothic style, or properly speaking reconstructed it from a romanesque building. The chief altar is by Rainer; on a side-altar there is a *Maria Magdalena* by Skreta.

At the end of Poříč is the railway-station of the österr. Nordwestbahn with a beautiful portal, and to the right the kleine Stadtpark with a monument by Jos. Max, representing a resting lion, in memory of the soldiers, who fell in the years 1848 and 1849. In the southern part of the park-grounds rises

*the städtische Museum*, opened on the 10<sup>th</sup> of May 1883, considerably enlarged by an additional building for the preservation of memorials of art, especially of those, that have reference to the city of Prague.

It contains a rich collection of old weapons, pictures and statues, as well as illustrations and prints, referring to the history of Prague.

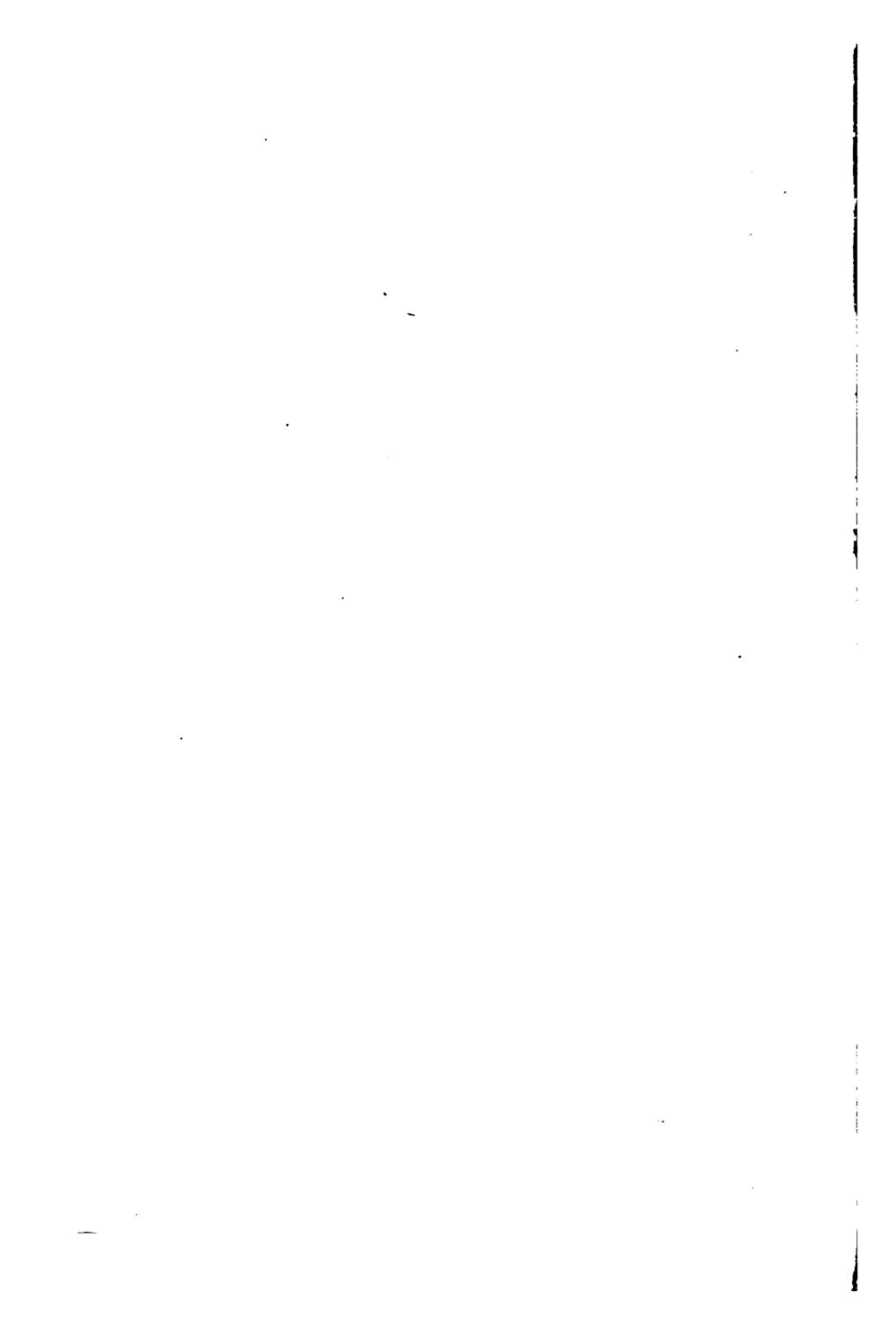
Along the Florenz (Na Florenci) and Havličekgasse (Havličkova ulice) we pass to the Hibernergasse (Hibernská ulice); opposite the Pulverturm (Prašná brána) is

*the Custom-house (Hauptsollamt)*, formerly a monastery of the Hibernians, who erected a church of St. Ambrosius in the year 1652. After its abolition under emperor Joseph II. it became a theatre, and in the year 1810 it was reconstructed to serve its present purpose.

From the Pulverturm towards west, extends the principal street of the city, the Graben (Na příkopě), named from a moat, which formerly separated the Altstadt from the Neustadt. It is the busiest street and has following prominent buildings:



The Wenzelplace.



The magnificent Živnostenská banka (Trader's bank), erected in the years 1899—1900; further

*the German Casino (Deutsches Haus, on the left), property of the German Union and a gathering-place of the Germans in Prague.*

Adjoining to it on the place, where the former Bohemian Museum building used to stand, is the magnificent Česká zemská banka (Böhmisches Landesbank); farther on the Neustädter Gymnasium with the Kreuzchurch and opposite the Bergmannsgasse (Havířská ulice)

*the Count Albert Nostiz Palace, which belonged in the XVII. century to Count Octavio Piccolomini, the rival of Wallenstein. It was built by K. J. Dienzenhofer and renovated in the years 1878—79. It contains now the Čechoslovakian ethnographical museum.*

Farther on rises the magnificent building of the Creditanstalt für Handel und Gewerbe.

*The Venzelsplace (Václavské náměstí) branches off from the Graben to the south. It is one of the largest and finest squares of Prague (682·75 m long and 60 m wide).*

In the centre of the Venzelsplatz, the Heinrichsgasse (Jindřišská ulice) branches off to the left, and its corner is formed by a magnificent building of the Assicurazioni Generali. At the end of this street rises the *St. Heinrichskirche* with its belfry. The church was commenced under Charles IV.; the belfry dates from the XV. century. In the Heinrichsgasse are the Post offices and the Telegraph offices.

On the upper end of the Venzelsplatz rises the monumental building of the new

*Landes- or National-Museum* and forms a fitting conclusion of this square. This magnificent edifice, built at the expense of the country, contains the collections and library, which could hardly find room in the old building. The edifice forms a rectangle 103 m in length and 74 m in width; and it has in the interior two courts of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> size each. The building rises on a solid foundation, three stories high. Before the front there is a terrace, with perrons; in the centre there are large fliers. In the ground-floor are the lodgings of the officers and servants. In the higher floor are halls for public lectures, for botanical collections, the

library with reading-rooms and halls for the exhibition of manuscripts, miniatures and rare paintings. A double-sided stair-case leads through two stories to the cupola-space, the entrance to the collections, in which are placed the busts and statues of men, who have deserved well of the country. In this floor are the halls of geological and mineralogical collections, while the rooms of the 2. floor contain zoological, ethnographical, historical, numismatic and chart collections. The architecture of the whole building is done in the most beautiful renaissance style; the expenses of its construction amount to 1,800.000 fl. From the Museum extends towards north

*the grosse Stadtpark* (Městský sad) having a length of almost 700 m and a width of 80—125 on the grounds of the former fortifications till to the Havlíčekplatz (Havlíčkovo náměstí). The centre of these beautiful grounds with tastefully arranged flowerbeds, groups of trees and a play-ground for children, forms a pond, surrounded by artificial rocks and with a water-fall; above it rises the Franz Josephs railway-station.

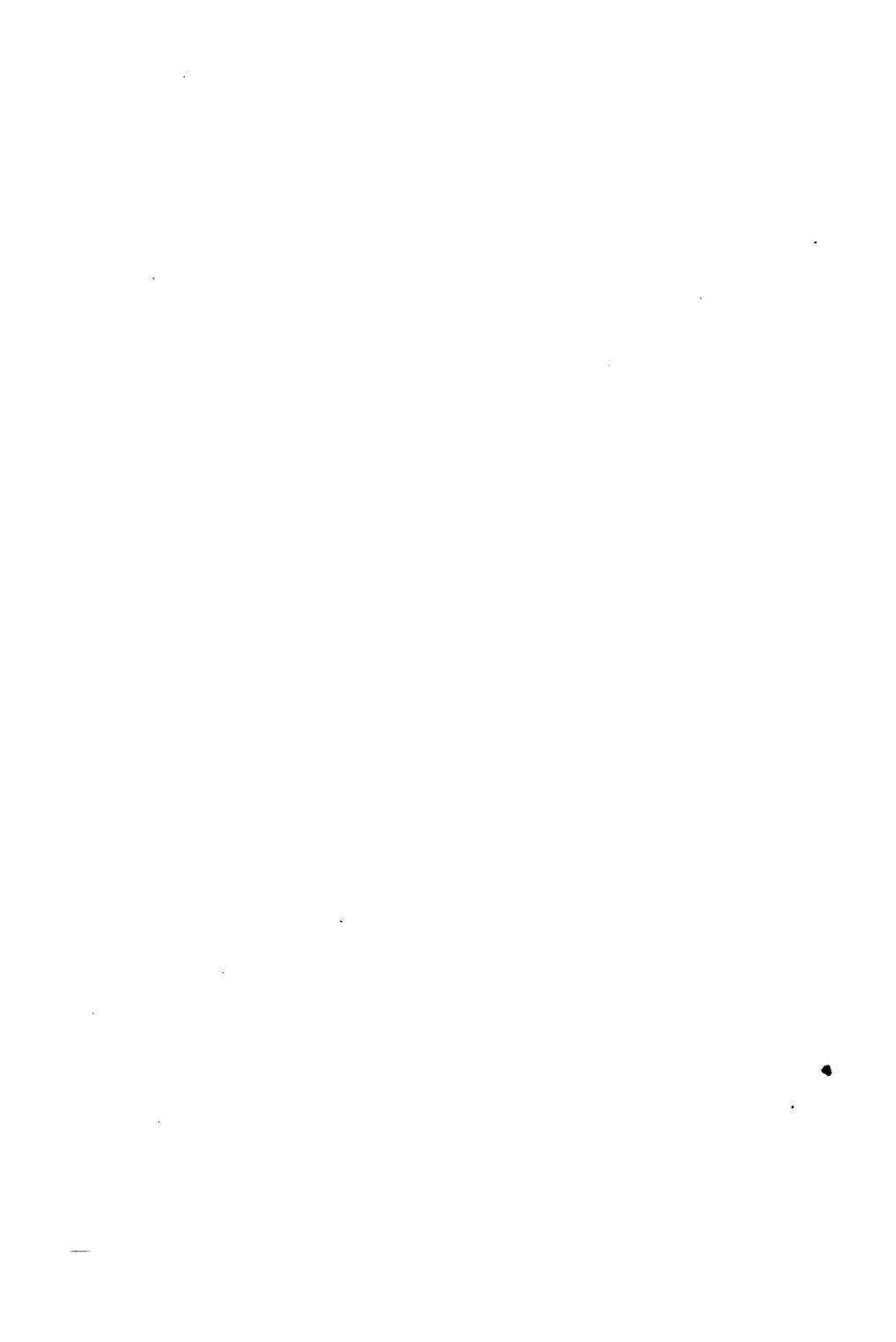
Above the town-park rises on the grounds of the once Neustädter Theater

*the New German Theatre* (*neues deutsches Theater*) built from voluntary contributions of the Germans in Bohemia, and opened on the 6<sup>th</sup> January 1888. Adjoining to the theatre-building and connected with it through several passages, is the deutsche Theatergarten with an excellent restaurant. In fine weather regular concerts are held there. Along the Wassergasse (Vodičkova ulice) we pass from the Wenzelsplatz into the Jungmannsplatz (Jungmanovo náměstí), formerly Maria Schneiplatz with a monument of the Bohemian scholar Joseph Jungmann, unveiled on the 15<sup>th</sup> May in the year 1878.

*The Maria-Schnee-Church* with a Franciscan convent, was founded by Emperor Charles IV. in the year 1347, and given over to the Carmelites. These were expelled by the Hussites and the cloister destroyed in the year 1420, but the steeple of the church was so much injured in the fights between the inhabitants of the Altstadt and of the Neustadt, that it fell in. Since the year 1603 the cloister and church belong to the Franciscans, who suffered severely many times especially during the inroad of the Passovians in the year



The New German Theatre.



1617. The church is the highest in Prague and has a beautiful Salutation by the Angel from Rainer.

The Jungmannsgasse opens into the *Karlsplatz* (Karlovo náměstí), formerly named Viehmarkt, the largest garden-grounds with promenades in Prague. In its northern part there is a monument to the Bohemian poet V. Hálek. The most noteworthy buildings are:

The *Neustädter Rathaus* (the former Townhall) to the north, was founded by Charles IV. and entirely rebuilt in the year 1806, and only the tower remained from the year 1451. Before this building the Hussite war took its beginning in the year 1419, the city-councillors having been hurled out of windows on the erected pikes of the enraged people. At present it is the seat of the Criminal Court.

The *Ignaz-Church* to the east was built by the Jesuits in the year 1678, and since the abolition of this order serves as a garrison-church; in which the Jesuits, introduced there again in the year 1866, provide for the divine worship. It has two good paintings by Heintsch. The adjoining former college of the Jesuits serves as Imp. Roy. garrison-hospital. To the west of the Karlsplatz rises

the *Bohemian Polytechnicum*, a beautiful building with collections. The *Franz Joseph's Children's Hospital*, founded in the year 1841 by Dr. Kratzmann.

On the east side of the Karlsplatz is the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*. The building belonged in the XIV. and XV. centuries to the Dukes of Troppau; in the XVIII. century it was gained by the lords Mladota of Solopisk. Since 1838 it belongs to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, supported by private contributions. For a long time it was popularly called the „Faust-Haus“, because according to a tradition the magician Faust lived there. Close to it stands

the hospital (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus*), founded by Joseph in the year 1790, and considerably enlarged in the year 1839. Connected with it are other medical and scientific institutions of the German University, for which grand buildings have been erected of late. Thereto belong in the Krankenhausgasse (U nemocnice) the pathologisch-anatomische Lehranstalt, and opposite, the Imp. Roy. Anatomical, the Imp. Roy. medico-chemical Institution, and the Imp. Roy. Institution of Natural History.

*The St. Stephanschurc*h stood already in the XIII. century; under Charles IV. a new building was begun, which was completed only in the beginning of the XV. century. Under king Mathias in the year 1612 a new reconstruction took place. The most recent restoration of the building dates from the years 1855—56, and of the tower from the year 1876. The former cemetery, by which it was enclosed, was transformed into the Teichgasse. Remarkable are in the interior of the church the old gothic pulpit, and a pewter baptism-basin from the year 1462 and many tomb-stones. A little aside stands the pointed belfry (the oldest of the four bells date from 1490 and 1516) and in the parson's garden in the Teichgasse (Na rybníčku) the old romanesque Longinus Chapel from the 12. century.

*The Lying-in Hospital* at the corner of the Karlshof (U Karlova) and of Apollinargasse (Apolinářská ulice) is a magnificent building in gothic style, from the designs of the architect Hlávka, commenced in the year 1867 and handed over to its destination in 1875. At the end of the Karlshofergasse (U Karlova) rises

*the Karlshof*. Charles IV. founded here in memory of Charlemagne in the year 1377 the Mary-Ascension Church together with a monastery for the Augustine-order, invited from France.

The monastery was abolished in the year 1785 and transformed into an Infirmary for the poor of Prague. The church is a work of Peter Parler of Gmünd and one of the most valuable gothic edifices of the XIV. century. It has suffered much and often in the course of ages, so from the Hussites in the year 1420, from a riot in 1611, during the Thirty years war and in the year 1757. The repairs, which consequently became necessary, were without taste and out of keeping with the style. From the original building only the splendid cupola remained, a bold, magnificent star-vault with a diameter of 23.7 m, and no other gothic architecture can show more. Among the pictures are remarkable: St. Anna and St. Salvator by Heintsch; on the new altar there is a Madonna as central picture, on the side-wings St. Wenzel, Charles the Great, painted on gold ground by Lhota. In the two windows on the east side are old glass-paintings from the time of Vladislav II., representing Charles

the Great and the coat-of-arms of the Queen Anna de Foix, the spouse of Vladislav.

From the Karlshof we pass along the Berggasse (Horská ulice) into the Slupgasse (Na Slupi) to

*the Mary-Annunciation Church.* On this place a chapel used to stand already before Charles IV., and he founded a monastery in connection with it in the year 1360.

It was greatly injured by the Hussites, but rebuilt again in the year 1665. The altar-picture of the church, the vault of which rests on a single pillar, is by Kuppelwieser.

At the end of the Slupergasse is the Elisabethinerinnen-Hospital with a church, the botanical garden of the two universities, and opposite to the latter is the Poorhouse at St. Bartholomew.

*The Church of St. John Nepomuk* on the „Rock“ in the Vyschehraderstrasse (Vyšehradská třída) was built by K. J. Dienzenhofer in the year 1730. It has beautiful frescoepaintings and on the chief altar is a wooden statue of St. John of Nepomuk by Prokov, which served as a model to the metal statue on the Karlsbrücke. Opposite to the church is

*the Benedictine Abbey Emaus* with the Mary Ascension Church, erected by Charles IV. in the years 1348—1372 and given over to the Benedictines from Dalmatia and Croatia for the Divine Service held in the Slavonic language. During the inroad of the Passovians in the year 1611 the monastery was plundered and its rich library destroyed; in the year 1635 it passed over to the Benedictines of Montserrat; in the year 1880 the Benedictines of Beuron bought the monastery and church and employ themselves to the restoration in their original style. The frescoes in the gothic cloister from the time of Charles IV. Near the vestry is the „king's Chapel“, which the Slavonic Benedictines used originally as chapter-hall. From this monastery came the famous Gospel in Cyrillic characters, on which the French kings formerly did the coronation-oath, and which is kept in Rheims as „Texte du sacre“. The small Church of St. Cosmas and Damian near the church in the court stood already in the X. century, but was built in its present shape in the year 1657.

*The Vyschehrad* consists of the castle or bastion on a rock, and of the mining-town Vyschehrad; the latter con-

sists of a single street, leading across the square to the first gate of the castle. A road, broken through the rocks, leads to the proper historically interesting

*Castle Vyshehrad* (i. e. higher castle). The old Castle of the Bohemian princess rose on the southern extremity of the rock, in the vicinity of the present arsenal. The Bohemian princes resided there till the XII., at least for a time, and held their assizes there; but in the XIII. century the royal castle became desolate. King Charles IV. fortified the Vyshehrad in 1348 and Wenzel IV. resided there more often. During the Hussite war the castle was besieged by the inhabitants of Prague, and had to surrender to the Hussites after the battle of Pankratz (on the 1<sup>st</sup> November 1420), which turned out unfortunately for Sigismund. The Hussites turned all the magnificent edifices, among that number 14 churches, into a heap of ruins, of which not a trace remained.

After the Thirty Years war the Vyshehrad was to be fortified again, for which purpose the last old ruins were removed, only the spires of the Collegiate-Church of St. Peter and Paul, as well as of St. Martin's Chapel, remained as memorials of the oldest architecture.

*The Collegiate-Church of St. Peter and Paul* was erected by Vratislav II. in the years 1070—1080. The original romanesque basilica lost a great deal of its former size and beauty in consequence of wars and renovation.

The chief altar is by Rainer, a Mary Magdalena by Skreta, the altar picture of the „Poor Souls“ by Heintsch; an old Bohemian Madonna-picture dates from the XIV. century. The wall-painting above the vestry represents Prague, as it is said to have been before the year 1420.

The cemetery contains many beautiful tombstones; here are buried the most prominent Bohemian scholars, poets, artists, the physiologist Joh. Purkyně (1787—1869), Wenzel Hanka (1791—1861), V. Hálek (1835—1874), B. Jablon-ský (1813—1881), the greatest Bohemian musical composer Smetana († 1884), the sculptor Wenzel Levý (1820—1870) etc.

*The St. Martin's Chapel* on the road-side is one of the oldest architectonical memorials of Prague. This romanesque building is said to have been erected by St. Adalbert on the spot, where a heathen temple used to stand.

## The Promenades.

The most favourite promenade in the town is the Graben, the Wenzelsplatz, the Franzensquay, the Stadtpark, the Sophieninsel and the Schützeninsel; in the latter during summer military band concerts take place several times a week.

*The Hasenburg* on the eastern declivity of the Laurenzenberg, has extensive garden-grounds with a restaurant and a fine view of the town. A cable-tramway ascends from the Aujezd (Na Újezdě) to the Hasenburg, and facilitates the enjoyment of a most charming view from the Petřín View-Tower. On the top of the Laurenziberg rises the church of St. Laurenz, which dates from the X. century and was rebuilt in the years 1735—1770.

Before the church, in the open space is a chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, to which leads a cross-way with 14 stations. The Petřín-tower is 60 m high and is open every day from 8 o'clock A. M. till 8 o'clock in the evening. Admission-fee 40 h, children 20 h, with lift 1 K. In the groundfloor of the Petřín-tower there is an elegant Café with restaurant. Before the Petřín-tower is the Pavillon of the Bohemian Tourists Club, from the Jubilee-Exhibition in 1891, with a large diorama painting, representing the defence of Prague against the Swedes, and a mirror-labyrinth.

*The Kronprinz Rudolfs-Anlagen* (Sady korunního prince Rudolfa) on the Belvedere offer a beautiful promenade and a fine view of the town; before the restaurant-building concerts take place in summer.

On application even the Hirschgraben, the Kinsky's, Lobkovitz's gardens are opened and worthy of a visit.

## Suburbs.

*Karolinenthal* (*Karlín*) extends between the Moldau and the Žižkaberg, is regularly situated and chiefly a place of manufactories and of industry. In the well cared for Jungmann's grounds (Jungmanovy sady) the St. Cyril and

Method Church is remarkable, a fine basiliка, opened in the year 1863, the thousandth anniversary of the apostles of the Slavians Cyril and Method. At the foot of the Žižkaberg is the Invalidenhaus, founded under Charles VI. in the year 1729 and completed in its present state by emperor Joseph II.

Smichov on the left bank of the Moldau has quite the character of an important industrial town, and among its establishments are especially prominent Ringhoffer's manufactory of waggons.

Worthy of seeing are the new St. Wenzel's Church in the Kinskystrasse (Kinského třída), and the beautiful Kinsky-garden above the former Aujezd-gate with a nice villa, artificial ponds, waterfalls and a wonderful view of the town.

The Palacký-Bridge (Most Palackého), connecting the Smichov with the Neustadt, is 228 m long, and is built entirely of granite square-stones.

On the east side of Smichov is the Westbahnhof, connected by a rail-bridge with the Franz-Josephsbahn.

The suburbs königl. Weinberge (Vinohrady) and Žižkov have some beautiful buildings, but there is nothing remarkable about them. The same may be said of the other suburbs.

## The Environs of Prague.

The Baumgarten (Královská obora) (elec. tramway from the Josephsplatz) is one of the finest park-grounds in central Europe. Formerly it was a deer-garden, but now is the most favourite promenade of the fashionable people of Prague. Beautiful walks, artificial ponds with islands and old tree-groups offer to the visitor great enjoyment. Before the restaurant, below the castle the military brass-band plays every Sunday and Thursday. The castle, from the time of Vladislav II., is the summer-residence of the Statthalter or governor.

In the eastern part of the park extend the Exhibition-grounds, on which the jubile exhibition (1891) took place; the Belcredi-strasse connects it directly with Prague.

*The Stern — Hvězda* (from the Graben across the Hradčin 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour on foot; by rail-way st. Libotz of the Buschtiebrader Bahn it takes from the Staatsbahnhof 40 min. Formerly it was a deer-garden, and now a favourite excursion place of the people of Prague. Its name Stern (star) is derived from the castle, which archduke Ferdinand, husband of the lovely Philippine Welser, erected in 1555 in the shape of a star with six rays. Of the former artistic ornaments of its chambers remained only some valuable stucco-works on the ceiling. Since the year 1785 till 1873 it served as a powder-store. In the year 1873 it was cleared and opened to visitors for inspection. In the deer-garden there are extensive promenades, forest-groves and a restaurant. In shady hollow near the hunting-seat there is a stone with an inscription, marking the spot, from where Frederick II., king of Prussia, is said to have directed the siege of Prague (1757).

From the village Libotz stretches towards north the wild Sharka, a valley three hours' walk long, rich in wild romantic beauties of nature and picturesque groups of rocks.

To the west from the Stern stretches the *White Hill*, the scene of the memorable battle of the 8<sup>th</sup> November in 1620, in which the Bohemians under their own elected king Frederick V. of the Palatinate, were conquered by the army of emperor Ferdinand II. under the command of Maximilian of Bavaria in less than an hour. A church of *Maria de Victoria* has been erected there in commemoration of this victory. It stands in the centre of a cloister, full of chapels and pictures by Marias Wundern. Above the entrance a bas-relief shows the Madonna, offering the victorious army victory over the enemy, put to flight. On Mary days many pilgrims flock to this church. The Benedictine Abbey *St. Margareth* (Břevnov) on the road from the Stern to Prague is the first monastery for men in Bohemia. It was founded by Boleslav II. in the year 993, repeatedly destroyed and erected in its present shape in the years 1701—1736. In the church there are several paintings by Brandel, an old reliquary, a hand-bone of St. Margareth, which has been transferred there on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 1262; in memory of it a popular feast is held there annually on the Sunday after St. Margareth. The monastery possesses a beautiful library and an archive;

there is also among other treasures an autogram by St. Adalbert from the X. century.

A very pearl among all the places of excursion is the castle *Karlstein* (Karlův Týn). Visitors in Prague should not omit to make an excursion to this historically famous castle, which produces on the looker on a deep and lasting impression. By the Bohem. Westbahn it takes only an hours time (Rail-way station Karlstein).

From the station you pass an iron bridge through the borough Budňan to the castle. On a mighty rock, not far from the river Mies, rises the castle in the shape of a horse shoe, round a massive tower. The whole is surrounded by double, in some places by threefold walls.

It was founded by Charles IV. in the year 1348, and built by Mathias von Arras from the model of the Pope's palace in Avignon. The foundation-stone has been laid on the 10<sup>th</sup> June 1348 by archbishop Ernst of Pardubitz. Charles intended it is a quiet country-seat for himself, and as a safe for the state treasures, documents and many relics. The lonely romantic country, the fortress almost impregnable at that time and with its science of war, the comparatively small distance from Prague of the rock, on which the castle stood, answered this purpose quite well. For the protection and defence of the castle 22 knights in the neighbourhood were stationed; the command was held by a burggrave, appointed by the emperor and chosen from the nobility, to whom Wenzel IV. in the year 1405 added another burggrave, selected from the knights. Besides this 20 vassals were appointed to man and protect the castle. In the year 1422 the Bohemian estates and towns rebelled against emperor Sigmund, acknowledged the Luthuanian Prince Sigmund Korybut as their administrator, marched on the 20<sup>th</sup> May with an army before the Castle Karlstein in order to take possession of it. The number of the besiegers amounted to many thousands, that of the besieged only to 4 hundred. The besiegers exhausted, in the course of six months, all the war-like art of their century.

The stone missiles recoiled from the walls almost without any effect. The besieged suffered more from catapults, which hurled 9032 stones, 1822 barrels of dirt and 22 barrels with fire into the castle.

Emperor Sigismund did not repair the damages, caused during the siege in the castle, but took away a large part of its treasures to defray the increasing expenses, which thwarted with the Hussites entailed upon him. On the 23<sup>d</sup> February 1487 the castle was destroyed by a fire, but the state-jewels were saved. Rudolph II. did his best to restore Karlstein, but he impaired by his orders many valuable memorials of art, if they did not suit his taste. In the year 1620 the castle contained a garrison of 600 English and Scotch soldiers, who surrendered to the imperial general prince Liechtenstein after the battle on the White Hill, and were allowed free passage. The thorough repair of the castle, commenced in the year 1889 at public expenses, is drawing to its end now, and the castle presents to the visitor a most interesting specimen of the oldest architecture.

Through the first gate, which was closed seventy years with a falling railing, and for the protection of which a square watch-tower rises to the left, we pass on along a rampart road into the second gate. In the fore-yard we meet a keeper, who will be our guide. The chief building of the castle is five stories high. In the first building in the ground-floor are stables, barns, and above them the chapel of St. Nicholas, which arose together with the castle adjusted at an earlier date than the other chapels, and destined for Divine Service for the vassals. Immediately above the chapel of St. Nicholas was the palace of the emperor. The upper story contained a hall, probably a dining-room and three side-chambers, all with Welsh fire-sides.

*The Mary-Church.* The interior of the same suffered much from the restoration by Rudolph. The walls are covered with paintings, representing in rich composition scenes from the Apokalypse with short introductory inscriptions. On the southern wall near the entrance-door to the Catharine Chapel are three portraits of Charles IV., namely: Charles IV. approaches in full imperial vestments his spouse Blanca and offers her a gold wreath; Charles IV. receives from a crowned youth a crystal; Charles IV. stands before a cross with relics. On the eastern wall stands an altar-work consisting of 3 parts, which formerly stood on the chief altar of the Palmatius-Church in Budňan, and which probably dates from

the time of Vladislav II. On the Welsh fire-side of the eastern wall stand 2 wings of a tryptychon, of which the one represents Mary with the Child, the other the Man of Sorrow; the latter bears the name of the artist Thomas v. Mutina. The St. Nicholas statue in the same place is taken from the Karlstein Nicholas Chapel, and is said to have been made by the hand of Charles IV.

*The Catharine-Chapel* was the smallest among the chapels of Karlstein, but most splendidly adorned, and has been excellently preserved. The altarstone is covered with paintings from the time of Charles. The walls were laid out with gems and gold. Above the door is the portrait of Charles IV. with his spouse Anna. The antependium shows a beautiful crucifixion, and on the epistle-side of the altar is a St. Catharine. The picture in the niche represents a Madonna with the Child, which raises its hand in order to bless the kneeling Charles IV. On the north wall there is a stripe with gothic arches with 7 heads of saints beneath. In the windows near the altar are still the remains of former glasspaintings. Especially remarkable is the marble statue of the Madonna with her Child.

The highest part of the castle is the *Chief Tower*, whose colossal walls, 4 met. thick, contain the magnificent church of the holy Cross, whose precincts were formerly the safe of state-treasures and many relics. The tower is five stories high, designed in an oblong quadrangle, 26 met. long, 23 wide and 37 met. high. It is surrounded by bulwarks with five watch-houses; through one of them we pass now into the tower; formerly the entrance was through a gate, now walled up, and across a draw-bridge which disappeared long ago. Quite below are two vaults, which served as prisons. The walls along the stair-caise contain highly interesting wall-paintings from the legend of St. Wenzel and Ludmila. In the second story are spacious rooms, empty and bare; the strong iron railing bears visible traces of the damages, suffered during the Hussite wars. In one of these rooms lies still a stupendous stone near the window, through which it was hurled in. Over twenty four steps we ascend the famous Kreuz-Kapelle (*chapel of the holy cross.*). An iron bar, ten bolts and nine hanging locks once protected the entrance, which was also sometimes sealed. On entering

the interior of the chapel the visitor is surprised at the unexpected magnificence, the rich works of art, which have been heaped up here in the middle of the XIV. century. A gilt iron grate 2 *m* high and 8 *m* long divides the space of the chapel; of the numerous gems, which once were hanging on this grate, only one fine chrisopras of considerable size remained; the rest became the prey of greediness.

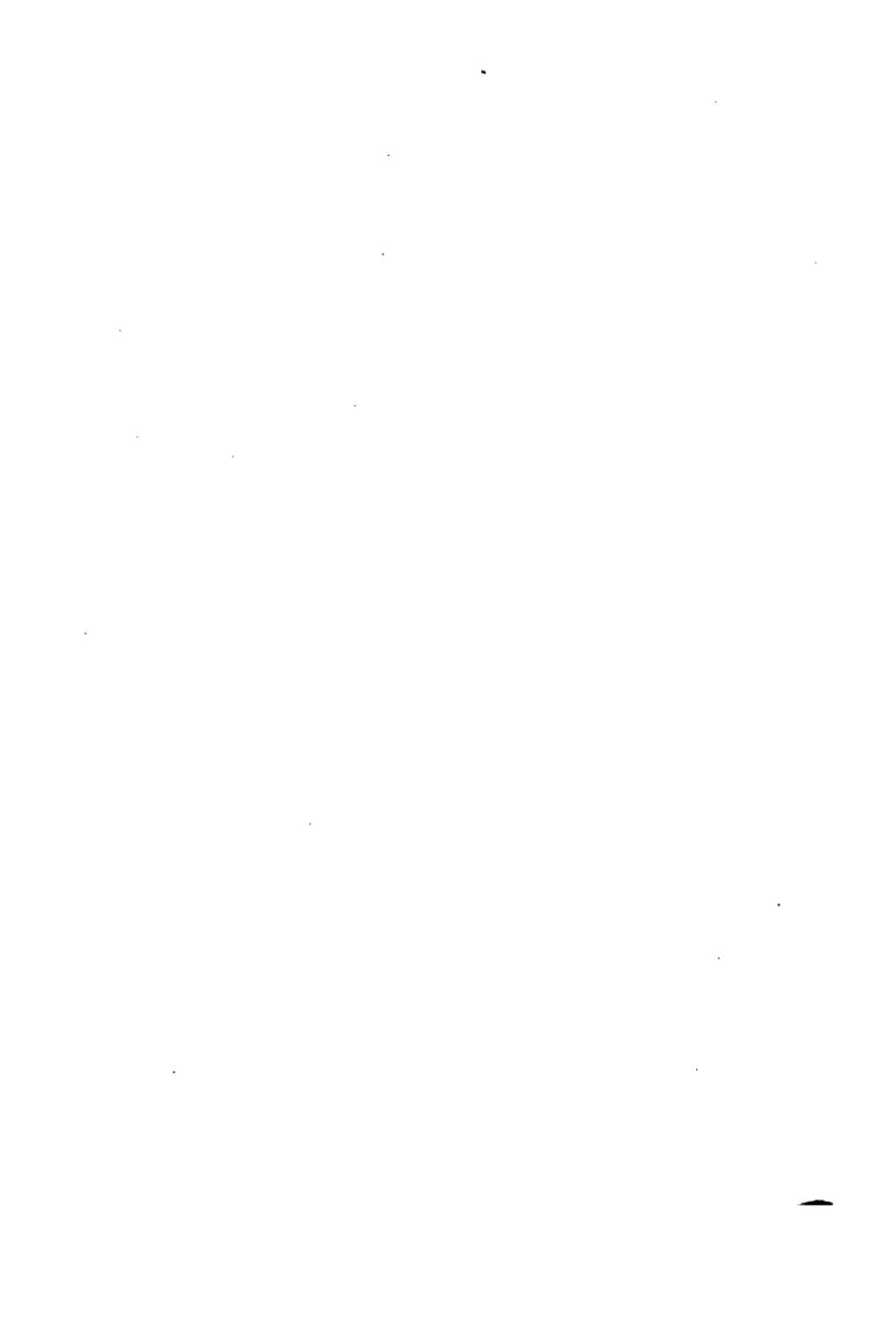
Along the walls there are 21 chests which formerly contained privileges, important state-documents of the Kingdom of Bohemia. In the window-niches are paintings, probably illustrating the Apocalypsis. The ceiling represented formerly the sky; the sun, moon and the stars were of gold, silver and crystal; now remain only traces of the heavenly bodies, which have disappeared long ago.

The most remarkable sight are the paintings from the XIV. century, which are nowhere to be met with so rich, genuine, except in Italy. A beautiful view opens from the tops of the towers.

The *well* of the Karlstein is also remarkable. It is hewn in a hard rock and very deep (154.7 *m*). A stone, thrown down, requires considerable time to reach the surface of the water. Above, there is a treadwheel, which four strong men must move in order to draw water. A certain number of menials used to perform this work in old times.







## Die wichtigsten Kirchen, Gebäude und Anstalten.

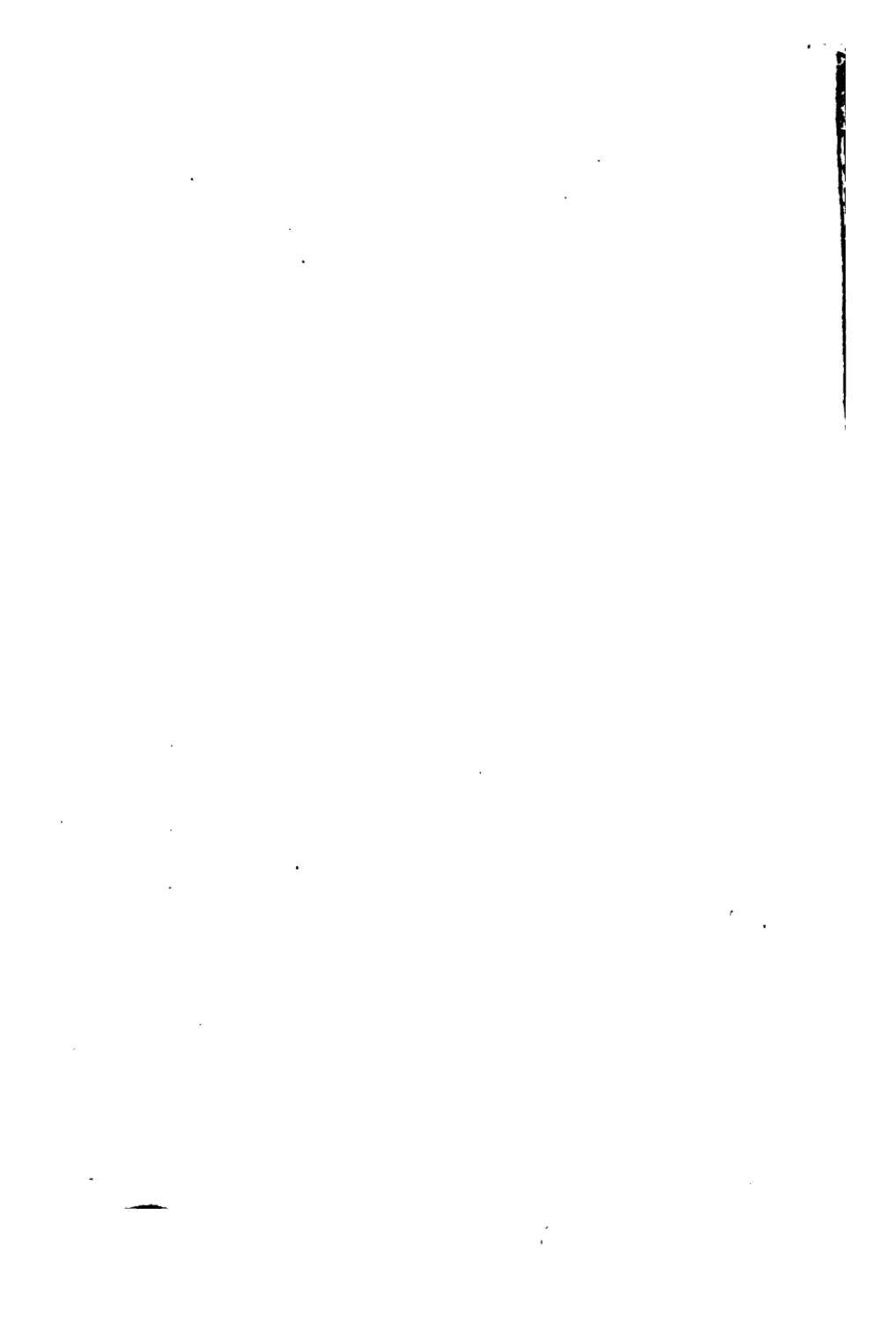
1. Amerika (Villa) F 8.
2. Anatomisches Institut E 8.
3. Assicuraz. Gener. F 6-7.
4. Hypothekenbank G 6.
5. Prager Börse F 6.
6. Österr.-ungar. Bank F 6.
7. Böhm. Unionbank F 6.
8. Bündeninst., Klarsches D 5.
9. Produktenbörse F 6.
10. Chemisch. Institut E 8.
11. Theresian. Damenstift C 5.
12. Freiwill. Damenstift F 5.
13. Landesbank F 6.
14. Direkt. d. k. k. Stb. G 6.
15. St. Adalbertakirche E 7.
16. Frauenwerb-Verein E 7.
17. Garnisonsspital E 8.
18. Erzbischöf. Palais B 5.
19. Malersaal d. Nat.-Th. E 9.
20. Gebärhaus F 9.
21. Altstädter deutsch. Staats-gymnasium E 6.
22. Neustäd. deutsch. Staats-gymnasium. Graben F 6.
23. Kleinseiteñer deutsch. Real- u. Obergymnasium C 6.
24. Neustäd. Staatsgymnasium Stephanusgasse F 7.
25. Deutsch. Staatsgymnasium Smichow C 8.
26. Bürgersch., Weinbrg. G 8.
27. Deut. Handelsakadem. E 5.
28. Handelspital F 9.
29. Deut. Handwerkerver. F 7.
30. Hauptzollamt, k. k. F 6.
31. Irrenanstalt F 8, 9.
32. Kinderspital, deutsch. E 8.
33. Kinderspital, böhm. F 9.
34. Adalbertakirche D 7.
35. Egidikirche E 6.
36. Agneskirche F 5.
37. Allerheiligen-Kirche C 5.
38. St. Apollinarkirche E 9.
39. St. Bartholom.-Kirche E 7.
40. Dreifaltigkeitskirche E 9.
41. Gallikirche E 6.
42. Hl. Geistkirche E 5.
43. Georgikirche C 5.
44. Heinrichskirche F 6.
45. Ignatiuskirche E 8.
46. Jakobskirche F 6.
47. St. Johanna am Felsen E 8.
48. Kloster d. engl. Fräul. C 6.
49. St. Kajetankirche B 5.
50. St. Katharinenkirche F 8.
51. Clemenskirche F 5.
52. Klementskirche, Bubna F 4.
53. Kreuzher. Klosterkirche D 6.
54. Laurenzkirche B 7.
55. Loretokirche A 5.
56. Ludmillakirche G 8.
57. Malteserkirche C 6.
58. Maria Schneekirche E 7.
59. Karmeliterkirche C 6.
60. Irrenanstaltfiliale E 9.
61. Niklauskirche C 6.
62. Russische Kirche E 6.
63. Peterskirche G 5.
64. Peter u. Paulskirche E 10.
65. Prokopikirche J 6.
66. Rochuskirche A 6.
67. Rochuskirche, Wolsch. K 7.
68. Stephanuskirche F 8.
69. Dreifaltigkeitskirche E 7.
70. Ursul. Klost. u. Kirche D 7.
71. Veits-Dom C 5.
72. Wenzelskirche C 8.
73. Deutsche Volkskirche E 7.
74. Krankenhaus, Allg. E 8.
75. Barmherzige Brüder E 5.
76. Elisabethineninnen E 9.
77. Klost. d. Barmh. Schw. B 6.
78. Krankenhaus, israel. E 5.
79. Landesgericht F 6.
80. Landeskulturrat F 7.
81. Landtagsgebäude C 5.
82. Leihamt F 6.
83. Lese u. Redehalle deutsch. Stud. F 7.
84. Münzamt u. Lotto-Kol. E 5.
85. Mädch.-Lyceum, deut. E 7.
86. Männer-Turnver., d.T. E 7.
87. Landes-Museum D 7.
88. Städ. Museum G 5.
89. Kunstgewerbli. Museum E 5.
90. Gewerbe-Museum E 6.
91. Etnogr. Museum B 8.
92. Landeshauptkassa C 6.
93. Pathologisches Inst. der deutsch. Univers. E 8.
94. Polizei-Direktion E 7.
95. Post- u. Telegr.-Dir. F 7.
96. Deutsche Realschule E 7.
97. Smichower Realschule C 7.
98. Oberrealschule, deutsch., Karolinenthal G 5.
99. Palais Schwarzenberg E 7.
100. Altst. Rathaus E 6.
101. Realschule-böhmi. J 5.
102. Deut. Staatsgymnas. C 8.
103. Rathaus, Žitkow J 6.
104. Rudolfinum D 5.
105. Siechenhaus F 9.
106. Sparkassa, Böhmi. D 7.
107. Sparkassa, Städtische E 6.
108. Stadthalterei, k. k. C 5.
109. Sternwarte D 6.
110. Strafgericht, k. k. E 7.
111. Landestheater, Deut. E 6.
112. Deutsch. Theat., Neu. G 7.
113. Deut. Sommertheat. G 7.
114. Nationaltheater D 7.
115. Theater Variété H 5.
116. Technik, deutsche E 6.
117. Technik, tschechische E 8.
118. Teinkirche E 6.
119. Turnverein, Deutsch. F 7.
120. Karolinum E 6.
121. Klementinum D 6.
122. Waisenhaus, Italien. B 6.
123. Waisenhaus, Städt. A 6.
124. Waisenhaus zu St. Johann F 8.
125. Zeughaus C 6.



The Vyšehrad.



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